The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 272. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Nov.				
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
1915.				
2nd January	Salsette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th ,,	India	8000	..	..
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	..	..
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	S. Tsuda	3808	1st Nov.	17th Nov.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
Awa Maru	K. Iwano	9265	25th Nov.	7th Dec.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	2019	13th Dec.	26th Dec.
Kasuga Maru	M. Tabusa	6301	1st Jan. 15	13th Jan. 15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

All sailings temporarily suspended until further notice owing to the war.

FARES.	1stclas Singles	1st class Returns	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	423	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	483	889
Liverpool	605	957	463	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE,

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong.	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49. Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LINGA, 2,184, Mon. 16th Nov. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

KASARA, 1,695, Thurs. 19th Nov., 9 a. m. ‡C. M.

LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 20th November *Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

‡Cutch Mandvi.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 19th November, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Henjam, Linga and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S. S. "GRACCHUS," 3,750 tons, about 17th November, calling at Mombasa Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

14th November, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	15th Nov. 1914
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	..	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R. D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	..	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	....

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.

Prices Moderate.

F. CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"; Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,

BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Stree

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

MUSIC AND PIANOS.

Music is an unfailing joy in every home. A cheerful home to rest in gives a clear head for work. The best thing your home can offer you is the opportunity to enjoy the finer pleasures of life. If you would have this opportunity abundant in your home first of all provide

GOOD MUSIC

which is the best of all entertainers and next a

GOOD PIANOFORTE

which to good music is the most universally enjoyable accompaniment. Our Piano Saloon offers you the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS

And our Music Saloon the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE MUSIC

in Songs, Operas, Piano and Organ Music, Dances, &c.

Music and Piano Department

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

Complete Cover and Absolute Security.

Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic", 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-18, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies as

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		New York
Peking		Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,725
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patalia and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO-LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 882

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2150

WANTED.

MANICURE—Experienced English lady manicurist desires clients, terms moderate Apply to Box. No. 558, Advt. Dept 'Bombay Chronicle." 3089

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

WANTED SITUATION as housekeeper by widow, European, middle aged, hard working and experienced. Good references. Apply Box No. 551 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED—A competent EUROPEAN well versed in the art of Bakery, Pastry and Confectionery. Liberal terms offered. Apply with testimonials and past experience to the SECRETARY, DELHI BISCUIT Co., Ltd., Delhi. 3084

WANTED to sell a HUMBER MOTOR CYCLE Double Cylinder three speed Gore 2¾ H. P. in excellent condition used only four months. Apply to

Messrs. THANKS & Co.,
4391 Sirdar Griha, Bombay.

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN with Railway experience, capable of designing and of preparing Drawings from rough sketches. Salary up to 100 Rupees according to qualifications, must be prepared to join by 7th December, 1914. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE,
Murtajapur-Yeotmal-Railway,
3090 Daryapur (Berar).

WANTED—Young energetic qualified veterinary assistants for this Department. The general conditions of employment are as follows: On first appointment, Rs. 30 per mensem which may rise to Rs. 40, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 after each five years of approved service. A fixed pony allowance of, Rs. 10 per mensem is made to itinerating veterinary assistants. Veterinary Inspectors are generally selected from suitable senior veterinary assistants and receive, Rs. 75 per mensem rising to Rs. 120 and a grade of Deputy Superintendents has recently been created from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400. Apply to—

E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.,
Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Department,
3047 United Provinces, Lucknow.

WANTED for the Bengal Police ex-Jemadars or Subadars of the Indian Army. Must be of exemplary character and recommended by their late Commanding Officers. Must know sufficient English to enable them to deal with correspondence of the Reserve office and to maintain the service records of the force. Selected candidates will be appointed as Inspectors of the armed branch of the force on probation for 1 year. Pay Rs. 150 rising, in 3 grades, to Rs. 250 with free quarters, and selected officers will be allowed travelling allowance to join their appointments.

Applications with copies of testimonials and service records will be received up to the 20th December, 1914, and should be addressed to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT, to the Inspector-General of Police, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. 3040

WANTED in March next, a Senior Music Mistress for Oakgrove Girls' School. Commencing salary Rs. 110 per mensem with free board and lodging, washing and medical attendance. Applicant must possess the Associateship of the London Trinity College of Music for the Pianoforte or an equivalent qualification and be qualified to prepare pupils for all the theory examinations of that College. Preference will be given to one capable of teaching on the Tonic Solfa system.

Salary will be paid for the 12 months of the year and the mistress appointed will become a member of the Provident institution.

Applications, with copies of certificates and testimonials, should be addressed to—

THE HEAD MISTRESS,
Oakgrove School,
Jharipani, U. P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent & Chairman,
E. I. R. Aided Schools
3049.

WANTED.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED SUBSCRIPTION CLERK. Apply in person to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3081

WANTED.—A qualified experienced MASSEUR or MASSEUSE for massage. Apply stating qualifications and terms, to Box No. 1,013 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4420

WANTED CAPITALIST in paying business. No risk. Sure profits. Don't apply without particulars to Box No. 1,014 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4421

KASHMIR—Required a few PAYING GUESTS in Srinagar for winter months. Gulmarg in early spring. Apply to "H." Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4401

WANTED.—Good Australian or Large COUNTRY BRED HORSE to drive. Must be fast and free from vice.

Apply to Box No. 1011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4417

WANTED by an experienced teacher a few students desiring to have individual tuition in SHORTHAND. Success guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 1007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4395

ENGLISH LADY speaking French, German and Hindustani seeks post as companion governess to girls over twelve or companion to an Indian lady of good family. Apply to "H." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4401

WANTED influential CANVASSERS, TRAVELLING AGENTS and SUB-AGENTS for increasing the sale of an article of daily necessity. Apply with copies of certificates if any and references to Box No. 1,006, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4377

WANTED Rs. 8,000 SECURITY (by a Parsi) on the mortgage of his landed valuable property situated in the native town outside the Fort. Interest at 7½ per cent. no brokerage will be given. Apply to box No. 552 Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a trained FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for the Burhanpur Branch Dispensary, salary Rs. 50, plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance, plus Rs. 5 house rent p. m.

Apply to the CIVIL SURGEON, Khandwa, C. P. 3047

WANTED an EUROPEAN LADY HEAD MISTRESS for Parsi Girls' English School, Surat. Apply stating qualifications to the undersigned.

Dr. N. N. KHAMBATA,
Surat.
4382

REQUIRED For Lahore Municipality, a qualified Medical lady for post of Lady Health Visitor. Pay Rs. 100 and conveyance allowance Rs. 25.

Apply early to—

HEALTH OFFICER,
3039 Lahore.

DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL.—Nursing Department. Wanted four Staff Nurses fully qualified with Midwifery certificate commencing salary Rs. 50 per mensem; also six Probationer Nurses. Apply personally with copies of Diploma and testimonials to MISS H. DEAKIN Matron and lady Superintendent. 4341

WANTED.—Chronic Sufferers who have tried all cures in vain to consult me. Treatment and medicines free to poor patients during October and November months.

DR. H. HOLST,
309, Hornby Road, (opp. Petit Library),
Hours 11-3; week days only.
4241

WANTED at once a smart and energetic educationist holding London Diplomas of efficiency for teaching the subjects of Book-keeping, Accountancy, Commercial Law, Secretarial Work and other Commercial Subjects; also acquainted with business correspondence and advertising. Starting salary Rs. 250/-. Apply to Box No. 1,005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4374

FOR SALE.

MEXICAN TERRIER BITCH and three pups one month old. Apply Dr. DORAN, Butcher Island, Bombay. 4405

FOR SALE—Best PIANO and best PHONOGRAPH with plates and very good rubber tyred Brougham. Apply sharp—DOCTOR GAZDAR, Bulsar. 4404

TWO new TEAKWOOD OFFICE PARTITIONS for sale at half the price. Details from Box No. 1008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4396

FOR SALE.—15 H. P. Four-cylinder Noiseless and Smokeless Extra Strong Colonial NAPIER, 9 feet 10 in. wheelbase, R. W. Detachable Wire Wheels, Tyres 915 X 105. Suitable for the roughest roads, having a ground clearance of 11 inches. Carburettor is placed high above the frame to enable car to go through deep water. Fitted with Touring body, Hood, Wind Screen, Speedometer, Luggage Grid, Tool Box, 2 Acetylene Head Lamps, Generator, 2 Side Lamps, Tail Lamp, Horn. Spare detachable wheel with tyre and inner tube. Bought new August 1913. Has been in most careful use by owner driving himself. Home cost, completely fitted as mentioned, £570/- exclusive of packing, freight, insurance, shipping, Customs duty and landing in India. Offered for Rs. 7,000/-.

Apply to owner—

WALTER PROCTER,
c/o Messrs. Marcks and CO., Ltd.,
Bombay.
4413

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A MOTOR CYCLE in perfect order. Owner going for bigger Horse Power. Price very low. Apply to Box No. 1,015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4422

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS. Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road 2620

WALNUTS 9 lbs nett, Rs. 3, V. P Parcel Post, all charges included Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab, Telegrams, "Banon-Kulu." 4143

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—2ND FLOOR lately occupied by The Parsi Press on Frere Road, Fort. Apply next door No. 105. 4284

TO BE LET.—STAR MANSIONS, Colaba Reclamation. Monthly rent Rs. 190/- per block. Apply to owner at the premises. 4402

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra. Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3094

TO LET—A LARGE GODOWN at Mint Road, Fort, space 3,000sq. ft., 16ft. high. Rent moderate. Apply CURSETJI M. SHROFF, 30, Old Modi Street, Fort. 4399

ROOM TO LET suitable for bachelor with board with English family from 1st. December. Apply to No. 5, 3rd. floor MAHAMADI MAHAL. (Central Entrance.) 4366.

TO LET.—LONAVLA, "BAROMETER VIEW," 'A' and 'C' Bangalows furnished for season. Apply MRS. COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khatwadi. 4305

TO BE LET immediately at No. 9, Forbes Street, well ventilated FIRST FLOOR office premises; also one large Godown on the ground floor about 70 ft. X 25 ft. Apply to Box No. 1010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4407

A LADY has superior accommodation for two gentlemen as paying guests in one of the best parts of Byculla, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club. Apply to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3082

NOTICES

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY AND PREFERENCE SHARE CAPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLEDS of the Company held on the 12th November, 1914, it was resolved to pay a dividend on the Preference Shares for the period of 12 months ending 30th June 1914 at the rate of Rs. 8-12-3 nett per share, that is, at the rate of six per cent. per annum less Income tax on the paid up Capital, to the holders whose names are on the Registers on the 14th November 1914.

It was further resolved to pay a dividend on the Ordinary Shares for the period of 12 months ending 30th June 1914 at the rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per share, that is, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the paid up Capital, to the holders whose names are on the Registers on the 14th November 1914.

Dividend warants will be posted to Shareholders in the first week of December 1914, and the dividends will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Thursday the 10th December 1914 between the hours of 12 a.m. and 4 p.m.

TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th November, 1914. 4423

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE of waste at the ELPHINSTONE MILLS. Tenders are invited for the sale of the following wastes on account and risk of Messrs. W.WOLF and SONS and Messrs SOLOMON BRO'S LTD., who have failed to take delivery of their contracted wastes. Offers will be taken at the mills by the Manager till 14th instant with Rs. 100 deposit. Tender form can be obtained at the Mills on applying to the Manager. All the wastes are ready for inspection at the above mills at any time during the day.

Waste for sale on account of Messrs. W. WOLE and SONS.

Gutter Fly 6 candies.
Reeling sweeping ¼ candy.
Oily cotton No. 2 and 3, 23½ candies.
Oily fly 6 candies.
Spinning hard waste of different kinds 9 cwts.
Scroll banding 8 cwts.
Card fly No. 20s. and 10s. 45 candies.
Weaving hard waste of different kinds 17½ cwts.
Weaving fly 17 candies.

Waste for sale on account of Messrs. SOLOMON BRO'S LTD.

Dropping No. 20s. 6 candies.
Dropping No. 10s. 20 candies.
Scutcher dropping No. 20s. and 10s. 40 candies.
Dyed dropping, fly and stripping 5 candies.
Oily cotton No. 1 24 candies.
Spinning hard waste of different kind 60 cwts.
Weaving hard waste of different kinds 50 cwts.

4361

THE NEW HALL SERMON.

SUBJECT:

ETERNAL ISSUES, WAR OR PEACE.

THE OUTCOME

A Coming World-Power Foretold in Prophecy

TIME:

Sunday, November 15th, 1914 at 6-30 p.m.

PLACE:

THE NEW HALL
Apollo Bunder, Opposite Watson's Annexe,
PUBLIC WELCOME.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MARSLAND PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that as per Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 11th November, 1914 a Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. will be paid on Preference Shares and a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on Ordinary Shares, on and after the 20th November 1914, between the hours of 12 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 11th November 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, have been CLOSED from 4th November, 1914, to 19th November, 1914, both days inclusive.

(Sd.) LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 Punch cullian horse, goes well in harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ARTS, CURIOS & OLD BLACK-WOOD CARVED FURNITURE AND CHINAWARE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean Road, Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teak and old blackwood, plain and very old open carved household furniture made to order by John Roberts, Wimbridge Benjamin and others, rich glass and crockery by Osler's and other well-known English makers, best plated ware by Elkington, dining table, rich dining arm chairs sideboards and dumb-waiters, one very valuable blackwood carved dumbwaiter with cupboard, rich carpets and Durries, drawing room sofas, chairs and easychairs rich tapestry curtains, brass and copper flower pots and a variety of brass and copper curios, rich and old China flower vases and flower pots, rare and old China jars and pots, water colours and oil paintings, writing tables office chairs, screens, single and double bedsteads by Maples dressing chest of drawers, chival glass and dressing and washhand tables by Roberts, single and double almyrahs electric standard lamps, cane furniture matting, meat safes, utensils, lamps, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, opposite the Gymkhana, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of William M. Laidlaw, Esq., Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Lady Harkisondass Narotamdass, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Sir Harkisondass Narotamdass' Bungalow, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture made to order by "Benjamin," such as centre ottoman, "Diwan Suite," settees, combination jardiniers and cabinet settees, large fancy cabinets, hanging book cases, easy chairs, lady's chairs with tapestry, etc., very valuable large and small marble and bronze statues, such as "Psyche," "Pomona," "Venere," "Saffo," Gormand," "Mercury," "Distress and Rescue," "La Moisson," "Frightened Boys," "Venus," etc., terracotta busts, Celluloid figures, marble clocks, solid gold gift bronze clocks, majolia stands, Brussels carpets, verandah benches, Alabaster flower vases, one large cupboard, fashion Austrian safe, one iron safe by "Chubb," large China and Japanese vases, 1, 2, 4 and 6 lights gas chandeliers, almyrahs with glass door, cupboards, blackwood carved bedsteads, one large English clock by "James McCabe," iron carved benches, wooden benches with iron stands, valuable pictures and oleographs table lamps, etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, the whole of the building materials of hous No. 44a situate at Abdul Rehman Street, acquired from Mr. F. D. Kuari.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 14th November, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BHUJ MOHOLLA OR DON TAD 2ND ROW.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanjee and others, Transferees of Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated respectively the 3rd day of November 1911 and the 15th day of August 1912 and on account and the risk of Mahomed Rahimtulla, the Mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18h day of November 1914 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the moiety or one half share of the said Mahomed Rahimtulla of the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Don Tad 2nd Row or Bhuj Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1482, 1482, New No. 7240, Old Survey No. 2595 and New Survey No. 2928 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2131 and Street Nos. 331, 335 and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the said Don Tad Street, now known as Jackeria Musjid Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Memon Abde Rahiman Haji Yacoob and now of Cassam Noormahomed and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mahomed Haji Ahmed and now of Haji Nurmahomed Oosman which premises are comprised in the said Indenture of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated respectively the 3rd day of November 1911 and the 15th day of August 1912 and made between Mahomed Rahimtulla of the one part and Furdoonji Aderji Madan of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors for the said Transferees, at their office in Alice Buildings on Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioners.
Bombay, 14th November, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1876, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Machinery (laundry machine), silk goods, provisions, syrup, glassware, waring appeal, slates, show cards, lemon oil, nails, lamps, steel bars and hoops, linseed, bolts, nuts, empty gas cylinders, galvanised and copper sheets, drum oil, deck chairs and various articles.

Also on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at R. B. C. Shed Warehouse, Prince's Dock:—

400 big iron rings (water pipes).
1 Bora wool.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Combustible Warehouse, Mazagon:—

3 casks coal tar.
3 cases safety matches.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.., at Powder Works Bunder, near Custom Office, Mazagon:—

Large quantity ebony wood.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th November, 1914.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL M. and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the rich office and household velvet and tapestry lined, drawing room suites, arm and armless chairs, lady's washing and writing tables, cane arm easy chairs, black wood cupboard double and single door teak and black wood almyrahs, fancy cabinets, wooden benches, flower pot stands, hanging lamps, revolving chair, phonographs, records, simple and the teapoys, show cases, safe, bookstands, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

1 Lot watches.

By the order of a private gentleman rich tapestry lined drawing room suites and teapoys.

D'LAL M. & Co.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
Bombay 14th November, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1281.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, valuable new designed household and office furniture, rich glassware (plateware, and chinaware), a great quantity of assorted piece-goods, sundry articles, horses, carriages and bicycles etc.

Furniture such as drawing room sets of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, single and double mirror door almirahs, chest of drawers, glass door cupboards, show cases, fancy teapoy, marble top tables, writing and dressing tables, rich glassware etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ghulam Hussein Bundeally Khoja, and Insolvent, the following effects of the said Insolvents:—

Dressing chest of drawer, dressing table, book case, iron cot and wooden teapoys.

AT 2-30 p.m., (S. T.)

2 Rubber tyred light Victorias.
2 Rubber tyred light Vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber tyred light Brougham.

At 3 p.m., (S. T.)

Several gents' new and secondhand bicycles.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A WELL-KNOWN WATCH AND CLOCK SHOP WITH ITS GOODWILL, OUTSTANDINGS AND ALL THE GOODS LYING IN THE SHOP AND GODOWN AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., The Administrator General Bombay and the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Ebranim Mahomed and with the consent of Mr. Esmail Joseph, the partner of the said deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st December 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), all the following Stock-in-trade of the said deceased, with its goodwill, oustandings and other transactions and also the stock lying in the shop and godown:—

All the stock-in-trade consisting of clocks watches and time-pieces by different English makers and tools and accessories, for repairing watches and clocks, English rolled-gold jewellery and also spectacle frames and other implements and also some electric goods.

N. B.:—All the stock-in-trade with its goodwill outstanding and other transactions will be put for sale in one and whole lot.

For further particulars and inspection of lists of outstandings and debts of the firm, audited by the certified accountants, etc. Apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT DELHI (TO BE SOLD AT DELHI) BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CURRIM CASSUM NANJI, AN INSOLVENT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Currim Cassum Nanji, an insolvent traded as Glassware Merchant in Delhi and Bombay Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th, November, 1914, at 11 a.m., the following valuable landed properties of the said insolvent on the premises at Delhi.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

Particulars of Lot No. 1:—All that messuage tenement or dwelling house, situate lying and being at Mundee Pan Street, near Qutab Road, containing by admeasurement 320 square yards, or thereabouts, bearing house No. 473 and ward B and bounded as follows:—On the north by the Mundee Pan Street, On the south by the Mundee Pan Street lane, On the west by the house of Lala Ramsingh Jamnadas, No. 445, ward No. XIII, On the east by the Mundee Pan Street lane: which said premises are occupied by Munsi Abdul Karim's Ink factory.

Particulars of Lot No. 2:—All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being at Mundi Pan Street, near Qutab Road, at Delhi, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Ward No. XIII, House No. 315, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Mundi Pan Street, on the east by the house No. 316, Ward No. XIII (Abdul Kader's property) and on the West by the house No. 301/02 (Molvi Abdul Waheb's Islami Mudresa's property): which said premises are occupied by Messrs. Esmail Ebrahim and Bros.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned at their Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 14th November, 1914.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE-

MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

A VERY GOOD INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR OPPOSITE THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH AND KNOWN AS COOLLEY-SIR-OART.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of Messrs. Ruttonsey Manekchand and Vassonji Kessowjee the Surviving mortgagees and on account and the risk of the mortgagor Krishnanath Sitaram Demote in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to them under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of June 1911 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, the undtrmentioned valuable property on the premises THIS DAY Saturday the 14th day of November 1914 at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of a vacant land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or bungalows and huts erected and built thereon situate at Mahim (opposite the Portuguese, Church, Dadar) in the Island of Bombay and called or known under the name of "Cooley-Sir-Oart" in the Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward Nos. 4489 (1) 4489 (2) 4490, 4491 and 4492 and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 320 new No. 4039 old Survey No. 345 and new Survey No. 1/1607 fronting on the East side of the public road and bounded as follows i.e., to say on or towards the East by the public road on or towards the West and North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the road leading from Bazar to the Portuguese Church and containing by admeasurement 16572 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Deeds &c., apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., attorneys for the above mortgagees at their Office at Oriental Buildings Fort or to the Undersigned

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will on TUESDAY, the 17th current, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), hold at their Rooms at 53, Medows Street Fort, floor opposite the Oak Lane, their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Furniture, Piece goods, Sundry etc., etc.

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Esmail Furniture such as dining table cushioned chairs, wooden single and double bedsteads, marble wash table, writing table, chest of drawers double glass door cupboard, batstand, carpet etc.

Or all of the concerned tapestry, lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, tiled teapoys, leather lined sofas, office tables, wash hand tables, dumbwaiters, carpets etc., etc.

The property of a Parsi gentleman Real Rhinocerus stick, ladies' low chairs by Benjamin, cushioned chairs etc.

1 Millner's safe with stand 20 by 26.
1 Chest Lock safe with stand 20 by 26.
1 English Reliance Patent safe 30 by 22.
1 Box shaped iron safe.
1 Iron safe.
1 four-seater babi motor car, 3 glass and oak table whisky casks, velvet work boxes, jewel cases, thermos, flasks etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. O. H. Lawrence consisting of dining table, Baba high chairs, dining chair, kitchen tables, cages etc., etc.

The property of the concerned large show cases, sliding door glass cupboard table motor fan, etc., etc.

1 complete Encyclopoedia Brittanica.
1 Lot memo holders.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOLLOW THE CROWD
TO-NIGHT
AT
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
SANDHURST ROAD
To see the Grand Attractive
PROGRAMME
ACTUAL FIGHTING FILM
ENGLAND'S MENACE
AND
GRIT OF A DANDY
Prize Show: Saturday and Sunday
5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
Time: 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30,
10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

GENERAL MANAGER.....Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

ACTUAL FIGHTING FILMS!!

THE BRITISH NAVY AT ANTWERP

COVERING THE BELGIAN ARMY'S RETIREMENT
AND

THE DEFENCE OF ALOST

SHOWING ACTUAL STREET FIGHTING.

(Taken by Cherry Kearton: The Man Who Dared)

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

"A FOOTBALLER'S HONOUR"

AN ALL BRITISH FILM GIVING GLIMPSES OF TYPICAL ENGLISH SCENERY.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE (Enlarged).

WIFFLE'S HEART TROUBLE.

BROUGHT ON BY HEAVY EXPENDITURE IN SECURING WAR FILMS
The funniest film Prince has ever made,
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

Mr. St. JOHN RONALDSON, BARITONE.

In consequence of the great expense entailed in securing the war films we are obliged to raise our prices a little as follows :—
Boxes Rs. 15. Sofas Rs. 10. Stalls Rs. 3 & 2. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Other seats as usual.

ORDINARY PRICES AT 6-30, P. M.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY AT 4-30, 6-30, AND 10 P. M.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **To-Night!** Tel. No. 1271

A Stirring American War Drama
IN TWO PARTS.

THE FALL OF BLACK HAWK.

Undoubtedly a remarkable Production, A strong story, representing with surprising fidelity one of the most thrilling pages of American History

SEE

The Fight Between the Indians and the Settlers!
The daring Abduction and thrilling Rescue!
The fierce Attack on the Fort!
The desperate American Sortie!

The Programme includes :—

ANIMATED CARTOONS .. .. (New Series)
WHILST BABY SLEPT .. .. (Drama)
MARY & THE FLY-PAPERS .. .. .. (Comic)

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Prize Show: Saturday & Sunday—5-30 to 6-45.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.
"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"
TO-NIGHT.
We shall present
THE MAGNIFICENT PATHE COLOR, PHOTO-PLAY

THE WASTREL

Featuring Famous Artistes the public admire and look for.

IT SHOWS

A Woman's successful struggle against overwhelming odds.

6000 FEET 6000
OF
BRAIN GRIPPING, HEART TOUCHING NERVE STIMULATING, ABSORBING PICTURES

Brilliant Acting, Magnificent Scenery, Superb Staging, Perfect Coloring.

BOOKLET OF THE STORY can be had at the door.

IMPERIAL PICTURES
THE BEST TEST
THE TRUE TEST
IS
THE "YOU" TEST
TRY IT.

OUR MOTTO

Get a grip on the Public Taste and "HANG ON"

PATHE WAR FILMS
PATHE WAR FILMS

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.
Prize Shows:
Saturday & Sunday, 5 to 6-30
PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.
Under European Management

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. 180—B4.

MASONIC CAFE CHANTANT

A Masonic Cafe Chantant
in aid of
The Bombay Branch
of the
IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND
will take place
in the
TOWN HALL
on Saturday, 5th December, 1914.
at 9-30 p.m.
under the patronage of
THE GRAND MASTER, A. S. F. INDIA
THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER, E. C. BOMBAY
AND THE GRAND SUPERINTENDENT, R. A. S. F. INDIA.

Tickets Rs. 2 each.

to be had from the undersigned.

Musical programme will be published later

F. PENNOCK, } *Joint Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.*
M. SPENCER, }
KINGS BUILDING, FORT.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur	Hongkong
Rangoon	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai.
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 600,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh. K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Bombay OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

LATEST LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.	p
Mayne's Criminal Law of India 1914	18	0	0
" Hindu Law and Usage 1914	20	0	0
Lyon and Waddell's Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914	20	0	0
Ghosh on Mortgage Vol II 1914	10	0	0
Gour's Transfer of Property Vol I 1914	10	0	0
Woodroff's Injunction 1914	12	0	0
Sohoni's Code of Criminal Procedure 1914	17	0	0
Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's Law of Crimes 1914	10	0	0
Phillips and Trevelyan's Law Relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0	0
Paruck's Indian Succession Act 1913	5	0	

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Burghard's System of Operative Surgery 5 Vols 1914	63	0	0
Medical Annual for 1914	6	6	0
Hare's Diagnosis in the office and at the Bedside 1914	14	10	0
Latham and English: System of Treatment 4 Vols. by many writers 1912	63	0	0
Cabot's Physical Diagnosis, 1913	12	3	0
Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases by White and Jelliffe 2 Vols. 1913	37	8	0
Science and Practice of Dental Surgery by Bennett 1914	31	8	0
Guiteras' Diseases of the Urinary Tract in men and women 2 Vols. 1912	37	8	0
Thomson's Clinical Medicine 1914	17	0	0
Da Costa's Modern Surgery 1914	20	4	0
Stedman's Medica Dictionary 1913.	15	12	0
Dorland's Illustrated Medical Dictionary	15	8	0
The Diseases of Children, 5 Vols. by Shaw and La Fetra 1912	78	12	0

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
BOOKSELLERS, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Nil ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth on Nil ft. in.
	Nov			Nov		
F.	13	m 6 57	326 1	13	m 0 26	19 9
		7 51a	125 7		1 41a	18 3
S.	14	m 7 52	326 7	14	m 1 41	19 5
		8 52a	27 1		2 22a	19 6
Sun.	15	m 8 44	27 2	15	m 2 40	19 0
		9 46a	28 5			
M.	16	m 9 34	27 8	16	m 3 44a	14 3
		10 36a	29 7			
Tu.	17	m 10 23	27 11	17	m 4 24	18 3
		11 25a	30 5		4 29a	13 6
W.	18	m 11 19	28 0	18	m 5 14	18 2
					5 9a	13 2
Th.	19	m 0 11	30 8	19	m 6 3	18 3
			27 9		6 53a	13 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 13 (Friday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 2m.
" 14 (Saturday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
" 15 (Sunday)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.
" 16 (Monday)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m
" 17 (Tuesday)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m.
" 18 (Wednesday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
" 19 (Thursday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon :—Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3d 5h. 18.6m a.m. last quarter 1914 Nov. 11d 5h. 6.9m a. m. New Moon 1914 Nov. 17d 9h 31.9m p.m. First quarter 1914 Nov. 24d 7h 8.7m p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay 12th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.855 Inches
Temperature of Air	85.5 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "
Dew Point	74.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.729 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	2.4
Maximum temperature of Air	92.4 "
Minimum do. do.	79.2 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,W,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	126

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. 180—D4

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

Weather has been dry over the whole Indian area but conditions are unsettled in north-west.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 13th November, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind in defect at Bikaner. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and west Rajputana; day temperature is also above normal in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the southern half of Kathiawar and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temerature is in excess; night temerature is also above normal in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature has fallen but is still in slight excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. A disturbance of fairly considerable intensity is shown over west Persia. Conditions are slightly disturbed in north-west India also.

Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 13th of November, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	75.9	61.4	80	0.70	2.05	1.79
Jask	83.8	72.8	86	..	?	?
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th)	85.8	77.8	86	..	1.74	1.57
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.5	62.8	67	..	0.08	0.06
Rawalpindi	78.9	46.5	80	..	1.06	0.95
Lahore	84.2	57.9	88	..	0.34	0.34
Sissar	86.1	53.1	74	..	0.00	..
Ambala	81.9	52.2	85	..	0.26	—0.17
Delhi	85.5	52.3	56	..	0.00	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.2	60.1	54	..	0	—0.03
Mainpur	85.0	54.5	62	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	88.0	57.2	47	..	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	84.5	57.9	60	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	86.6	56.5	56	..	0	—0.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	90.1	63.8	71	..	0.07	0.07
Karachi	89.0	74.2	66	..	0.01	0.04
Jodhpur	..	55.6	60	..	0.10	0.09
Ajmer	87.4	57.7	52	..	0	—0.01
Jalpore	88.0	62.6	42	0	0.25	0.25
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	93.0	67.0	42	0	0.16	0.16
Dwarka	93.9	75.5	60	0	0.09	0.09
Veraval	92.3	74.1	52	0	0	0.00
Rajkot	93.4	64.8	52	0	0.21	0.07
Bhavnagar Para	94.4	65.8	59	0	0	0.00
Surat	95.3	70.5	64	0	*0.70	—0.64
Ahmedabad	96.4	69.8	44	0	0	0.00
Deesa	94.1	62.2	31	0	0.05	0.00
Deesa	95.3	58.3	52	..	0.45	0.05
Indore	87.5	59.2	52	..	0.32	0.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.5	55.9	63	..	..	—0.22
Saugor	86.8	50.6	32	..	0	—0.15
Hoshangabad	87.5	57.8	72	..	1.31	1.07
Khandwa	92.1	63.3	48	..	0.06	—0.22
Akola	93.0	62.2	46	..	..	..
Amraoti	90.6	67.3	49	..	0.01	—0.29
Nagpur	89.4	62.8	52	..	0.05	—0.49
Chanda	89.5	64.0	67	..	..	—0.50
Raipur	88.2	62.6	59	..	..	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92.4	79.6	80	..	0.18	—0.15
Ratnagiri	95.9	77.9	65	..	0.01	—0.36
Mormugao	88.7	76.4	81	..	0.43	—0.27
Karwar	88.9	71.8	86	..	2.65	1.13
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	61.6	66	..	1.78	1.49
Ahmednagar	88.5	60.5	56	..	1.63	1.24
Poona	89.0	63.5	50	..	0.55	—0.13
Sholapur	89.3	66.5	66	..	1.80	1.11
Bijapur	86.7	66.7	64	..	2.36	1.69
Belgaum	84.2	63.0	65	..	1.18	—0.12
Aurangabad	89.0	62.5	53	..	0.54	0.34
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.8	63.7	60	..	0.08	—0.33
Hyderabad	87.3	66.0	69	..	..	0.81
MALABAR AND NILGIRIS—						
Calicut	90	72.9	71	..	2.00	0.03
Cuddalore	87.6	74.1	82	..	2.22	—0.93
Mangalore	87.8	75.9	70	..	4.29	0.07
Colombo	86.3	72.9	95	0.14	4.47	—2.42
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	70.7	69	..	0.66	—3.31
Bellary	92.8	67.5	70	..	2.11	0.75
Cuddapah	88.0	70.5	77	..	2.49	0.79
Madras	86.6	72.6	74	..	11.28	5.09
Bangalore	82.1	61.4	73	..	1.22	—0.90
Coimbatore	87.4	68.8	69	..	0.55	—1.27
Trichinopoly	88.8	72.2	69	..	1.73	—0.60
Negapatam	89.6	73.8	84	..	5.12	—4.01

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th November 1914, was 30.094 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above h tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should b increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet o. he height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Bladder inflamation as well, is cured by Methyloids, the internal antiseptic capsule treatment. They are easy to take and sure quickly without inconvenience. 180—A4

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

DO YOU WANT TO DISPOSE OF YOUR
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE?

We buy furniture, etc., at better cash rates than the market and advance money as well if required. Every kind of satisfaction guaranteed.
We stock substantial and artistic furniture of every variety for Drawing, Dining, Bedrooms, etc., and make any design to order.
We hire out furniture at most moderate rates Whole bungalows furnished at s. 30 and bedrooms complete at Rs. 10 and upwards.

KARIM MOOLJI & Co.,

No. 36, Chakla Bazaar,
CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.

AN APPEAL TO YOU, SIR.

There is no reason Why you should allow yourself swayed ove from pains—say from headache, backache, rheumatism, ulcers, sore throat, colds, coughs, eczema and a thousand other ailments. The sure cure is at hand now, just call for

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.
The Indian Pain-Balm.

It gives you instantaneous relief, soothes, comforts and heals y from pain. Restores beauty, joy and peace. Brings back the gay face of youth and a smiling look. Avoid useless drugs and go for-nothing pain cures! Make a note that you should either s AMRUTANJAN or not get other preparations which flood the Mar Price per bottle ans. 8 only With beautiful Tin.
Sold by Medicine Vendors.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,

169, Frere Road, BOMBAY. 9, Jehangir Street, MADRAS.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing
I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALEMBIC'S TINCTURES.

We guarantee that all our Tinctures are manufactured in strict accordance with British Pharmacopeia 1898 Edition from the best selected Drugs and Rectified Spirit of absolute purity.

We make it a point to standardize and assaye all "Tinctures" before they leave our "Laboratory" and medical men can confidently rely upon always uniform, reliable and constant therapcutical activity.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.
STORES: PRINCESS STREET,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address:
"ALCO."

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

(23rd Sunday after Trinity, 15th Nov.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion. 7.45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Woodward in E. flat; Hymns 527, 276, 312, 202; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A.; Hymns 224, 242, 379; Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collection for the Additional Clergy Society, Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev A. J. P French M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion 8-30 a.m. Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, Opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi.)

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 11 a.m., Matins. (stortened) and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagaon—Clergy; Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort. Senior Chaplain; Rev. J Drummond Gordon, B.D., B.S. Junior Chaplain; The Rev. R. E. Lee, M. A., B. L., 9.30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland. Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.—9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Service for young people; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; Preacher; Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Harvest Thanksgiving Festival.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. H. J. Jenkin; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. T. Whittle; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Special Harvest Thanksgiving Services; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. H. J. Jenkin, newly appointed Chaplain to the Bombay and Punjab District. Sunday School at 5-0 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard, 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Maleiu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class: 8-15 p.m., Gospel Hymns ing Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'SA Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Serman; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily Chapel.—Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Mass at 7 a.m.

Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES.
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

JINTAN

wonderful Tonic and Mouth Refresher.

-SPECIAL MERIT OF JINTAN-

As a digestive, it is unequalled and will not disturb the functions of the most delicate stomach.
Its antiseptic properties render it very efficacious in warding off diseases and at the same time it imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath of the user.
By virtue of its aroma, it effectually masks the odour of Tobacco and Alcoholic Spirits.
It acts beneficially on the vocal cords and has found much favour with public speakers, actors, singers and those whose vocation necessitates a severe strain on the throat.

GOOD FOR
Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
Absolutely free from any injurious Drugs!

TRY RIGHT NOW!

Made from the prescription of the following eminent medical men, viz NORIHIRO MIWA, M. D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy. ZENJIRO INOUE, M. D., Professor of the Imperial Medical Academy.
Sole Agents:—JINTAN AGENCY,
PROPRIETOR G. R. CHAUBAL,
Juma Masjid, BOMBAY.

LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.
Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new, The work is carefully carried out by an Expert

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

WAR SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

NOTE.—NAVAL and MILITARY OFFICERS AND MEN proceeding on WAR SERVICE are offered a special discount of 20 per cent. on our usual prices on WATCHES.

WAR WATCHES

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of war for the past half century nearly, and it is back to The Afghan War that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of The Campaign Pocket Watch. A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers ha e since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25 Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs 45. Gold Rs. 200. Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, 37-8. Gold, Rs. 170

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel, Rs. 32. Silver, Rs. 37-8. Gold. Rs. 160

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

Silver, Rs. 40. Gold, Rs. 125.

THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Metal, Rs. 40. Silver, Rs. 47-8. Rolled-Gold, Rs. 60

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands.

Rs. 10 extra.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 12th.

Berlin Cheques on London .. 22 5–16—5–16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 %
since 8th August 1914.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £1,293,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 mths .. ..3unchgd.
" " Indian Bank Bills 6 mths 3⅜unchgd.
" " Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5⅛unchgd.
" " " " 6 " 5⅛unchgd.
Interest day to day loans .. 1unchgd.
" 7 day market loans .. 1⅛unchgd.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	69,281,000	Dec.	193,000
Public Deposits ..	19,249,000	Inc.	2,798,000
Other do. ..	137,287,000	Dec.	3,006,000
Govt. Securities ..	17,004,000	"	200,000
Other Securities ..	105,091,000	Inc.	186,000
Notes & Gold ..	52,212,000	Dec.	182,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 33 % of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" Sales of East Indian ..	500
" Imports	5,841

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Quiet.
Mid. Americans .. .. .. 4.58—8 d
Egyptian F. G. F. .. .. 7.15—10 d

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone .. ..Quiet.
Estimated Sales 10,000
Total Imports 5,841
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June.	.. 4.28—4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June.	.. 4.25—7

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Nov. 12th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F. unchanged 49–6
Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. 46
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. 46
South Australian unchanged 48–6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship December-January ; 48–9plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) unchanged 45
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) 6–10 —2s–6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £51

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal unchgd. 15–6

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta afloat unchanged 22–6
Mauritius Crystals Spot unchanged 26

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2–6½plus¼d
Ceylon Rubber 2–3—1¼d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 13th November

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Importer.
1 box gold	5,328		
Sovereigns	165	Alexandria	J. Obadiah
gold coins	921		
and rupees	150		
1 parcel Silver	7	London	P. Roychand

MONEY.

The following are the Bank rates :—

Bank of Bengal	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	6 per cent
Bank of Madras	6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market has remained quiet during the week with little business doing on either side of the account. Banks are not such keen sellers. Rates are almost unchanged.

BANKS SELLING—			d.
T.T. ready	1	3	13/16
D.D. mail	1	3	7/8
T.T. forward 15 Dec. ..	1	3	7/8

BANKS BUYING—

Private D.D. ready ..	1	4	1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4	3/8
60 d/s Japan Nov.	1	16	3/4

BULLION.

The latest quotation through Reuter for spot bar silver in London is 22 5/16. During the past week the local market has declined sharply and the demand for ready bars has been limited. It is anticipated that normal shipments of silver will shortly be resumed as the "Emden" and "Konigsburg" are now accounted for. At the close the market here is quiet and ready bars are quoted 69-14. Bar gold has an easier tone, and has declined about 1/2 annas during the week.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	4	
Ready Bar silver (cum duty).....	69	14	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 11th Nov. 1914

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. . Railway	14*	16 107
B. B. & C. I. Railway.....	20	23,575

* Boxes and Bars

COUNCIL BILLS.

On Wednesday last allotments were made of Rs. 2,00,000 Demand bills on Calcutta and Rs. 5,20,000 on Bombay at 1s. 3d. 15/16. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was Rs. 10,70,000.

BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. Inc	Rs. Dec
Public Deposits at Head Office	..	17.76
Public Deposits at Branches	..	12.34
Other Deposits	22.55	..
Post Bills.....	.01	..
Sundries.....	1.44	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	..	.27
Other Authorities.....	..	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	..	7.58
Loans on do.	..	.34
Bills discounted and purchased	..	1.14
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps.....	..	..
Bullion	..	.01
Balances with other Banks	..	2.65
Sundries.....	.28	..
Cash	5.57	..

COTTON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season :—

Descriptions.	Week's Receipts	Total since 1st Sept. 1914.	Total. same time last year
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Khandeish ..	207	357	11,770
Central India ..	52	279	3,033
Barsee and Nagar ..	Nil.	130	729
Berar ..	5	1,017	8,536
Central Provinces ..	Nil.	1,629	5,354
Total Comras ..	2-4	3,412	29,422
Dholleras ..	691	3,726	12,492
Broach ..	Nil.	Nil.	1,064
Compta and Dhawar ..	107	4,136	40,941
Westerns ..	1	4,547	10,480
Bengals (N.W. Provinces) ..	1,104	2446	1,64,190
Bengals (Rajputana) ..	Nil.	Nil.	5,175
Sind ..	Nil.	5,573	3,221
Persian ..	Nil.	21	81
American ..	Nil.	Nil.	325
Egyptian ..	Nil.	196	334
Other sorts ..	Nil.	692	203
Total ..	2,167	24.749	2,67,618

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1914	Bales. 1913.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ..	2,167	43,270	— 41,103
Receipts from Sept. 1st to 12th Nov. ..	24,749	267,618	— 242,869
Shipments for the week Europe	Nil.	11,573	— 11,573
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	23,772	24,044	— 272
Total ..	23,772	35,615	— 11,845
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 12th Nov. ..			
Europe ..	30,156	170,746	— 140,590
China ..	3,798	2,923	plus 875
Japan ..	65,514	99,013	— 33,499
Coast Ports ..	1,115	3,214	— 2,026
Total ..	100,683	275.923	— 175,240
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	4,071	9,678	— 5,607
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	29,310	710	plus 28,600

Total Exports from Bombay by G.I. P. Ry. from 1st Sept. to 31st Oct. 1914. .. .. 2,075 bales.
B. B. & C. I. Ry from 1st Sept to 7th Nov. 1914. Nil

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
*Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1914. ..	680,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1914 to 12th Nov. 1914	24,749
	704,749
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1914 to 12th Nov. 1914	100,683
	604,066
Less afloat in harbour	33,381
	570,685
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail	170,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on 13th. Nov. 1914	400,685

* Revised.

From to-day the Liverpool Market is open both for safes and purchase of May June delivery, the minimum rate fixed being 4.25. Up to yesterday, only purchases or liquidation of outstanding contracts could be for the same delivery and at the same fixed rate, and the price had varied from 4.45 to 4.25½. The fixing of a limit price is to admit of the Market gradually resuming a normal condition, and to ascertion how long the buying power at and above 4.25 will be maintained. We presume the limit will reduce when buying slackens, as it already appears to be doing. Sellers would therefore do well to avail of this opportunity as it is probable that the minimum rate will soon be reduced, or the Market reopened entirely.

We place little value on present estimates of the consumption of American cotton for the season, or of the probable surplus on the 1st August 1915. Everything depends on the duration of the war and it is impossible to foresee what may occur during the next six or nine months.

The Ginners Report, particulars of which we gave during the week, points to a crop of about sixteen million bales. The quantity ginned up to 31st October is about a million bales more than to the corresponding date last year.

Locally the Market has had a steadier tone during the week, and a fair business has been put through for forward delivery. Export houses have been sellers of some descriptions and buyers of others, and in the bazaar there has been a moderate amount of covering, and some buying and selling on up-country orders. Broach has ranged between Rs. 178 and Rs. 186 with other rates in proportion but daily fluctuations have been small, though at times sellers have been scarce. To-day the Market opens steady at Rs. 186½ for good Broach March.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand during the week and prices are steadier all round. Owing to small receipts and a very moderate unsold stock, holders are not so keen to part, and in some cases are asking higher prices for nice lots. Arrivals of new crop are increasing in the up-country Markets, but are still a good deal below the average for the time of year. There is a good enquiry by up-country mills.

During the week light scattered showers have fallen in parts of the cotton area and have been beneficial. Crop reports are satisfactory except from Bhavnagar, where they are less favourable. Temperatures have been exceptionally high nearly everywhere, but are now gradually falling and are expected to be normal shortly.

Quotations :—

Good Broach	Rs. 187	Mar.
Fine Hingangghat Wurdha	Rs. 178	Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 175	"
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 170	"
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 166	"
Fine Amroti	Rs. 163	"
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 160	"
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 150	"
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 140	"
Fine Bengal	Rs. 133	"
Fine Bengal	Rs. 132	Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 130	Nov.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 128	Jan.

LOCAL YARNS.

The Market continues very quiet and little business has been reported during the past week. Occasionally there has been a small enquiry for 10's at low rates. The China Markets are dull and the fall in silver has had its effect on far Eastern exchange. Yesterday a sale of 1,000 bales 10's was reported at 3¾ annas. Prices continue to decline.

Weekly sales from Shanghai ... Rs. 1,000 bales.
Exchange at Shanghai ..... Rs. 165½
Exchange at Hongkong ..... Rs. 127½

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	2,167
Wheat	39,980
Linseed	831
Rape, Rai etc.	900
Gingellyseed	7,197
Poppyseed.....	Nil.
Groundnuts.....	1,009
Castorseed	6,152
Rice	167,723
Mirabolams.....	6,603
Cottonseed	539
Mowraseed	495
Gram	42,553
Jowar.....	986
Maize	189
Barley	2,544

Summary of arrivals of Cotton Produce and Principal Food-Grains. in Bombay.

	Since 1st Jan. 1914.	Same period last year.
Cotton	2,873,677	2,477,609
Wheat	2,311,029	7,442,429
Linseed	2,076,115	4,423,371
Rape, Rai etc.	912,830	1,076,791
Gingellyseed	912,869	1,429,366
Poppyseed.....	177,084	403,901
Groundnuts.....	781,224	876,505
Castorseed	1,379,608	2,028,977
Rice	4,321,742	4,173,674
Myrabolams	825,344	585,134
Cottonseed	4,459,540	3,550,115
Mowraseed	156,079	589,057
Gram	644,866	821,674
Jowar.....	1,414,097	802,431
Maize	10,300	8,607
Barley	66,542	231,339

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market has ruled firm during the week and prices have advanced. There is a fair enquiry for ready White Karachi For forward delivery some business is reported at our quotation.

We quote :—

Ready White Karachi ..... Rs. 7-6-0 R T.
White Pissi 85 per cent. Ap. May. Rs. 6-5-0 .. R.T.

Linseed :—The Market has fluctuated during the week and has had again a firmer tone for the last few days. There has been a good enquiry for shipment and the Market closes firmer as under.

We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 7-2-6 B.T.

Rapseed :—The Market is steady with no material change in rates.

We quote :—

Ready brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready yellow Guzerat ..... Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.

Tilseed :—The Market is steady though there is not much doing by shippers.

Bold White 85 per cent. D. T..... Rs. 41-0-0
Ready White Khandeish ..... Rs. 42-0-0
Mimbara ready ..... Rs. 42-9-0

Poppyseed :—The Market is steady and rates are will maintained.

We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 8-0-0 B 1.

Castorseed :—The demand has improved and prices have advanced. The tone of the Market is steady at the advance.

We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 6-1-0 R.T.

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 36-0-0

Moraseed :—Rates are unchanged and the tone of the is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 4-0-0

Cottonseed :—The Market is steadier with a better enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready ..... Rs. 3-1-0 R.T.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-days' rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip G	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Coy's brands :—

		Rs.	as.	p.	
Snowflake Brand	150° Amer .	6	0	2	per case
White Rose	Brand 150°	5	12	2	"
Chester	" 75°	5	2	2	"
Devo's Imp. Brt.	" 76°	5	0	2	"
Monkey	" 125°	4	15	2	"
Tiger	" 125°	4	15	2	"
White Camelia in tins	" 125°	4	6	0	per 2 tin
Elephant Bulk in tins	" 125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Elephant Bulk without tins	" 125°	3	12	0	per 6 Imp.Gl
Camel in tin	" 125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products :—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	as.	p
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2tin	5	4	0
" " Firefly " " "	5	1	0
" " Chaker per two tins. ..	4	6	0
" " " per 8 gallons ..	3	12	0
" " Victoriaper two tins ..	3	11	0
" " " per 8 gallons ..	3	1	0
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	6
a " " 2nd " " "	0	3	6
Cndles per pound	0	4	0

SHIPPING.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 7 bales wool, B. Valabhadas; 1 bale cotton fly H. E. Bode & Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Lindenfels (s) 2,000 cwts linseed 10,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday & Co.; 2,437 bales hemp, K. Reeve & Co.; 3,000 cwts. myrabolums, Pulee & Co.; 204 bales hemp 400 cwts. niger seed, H. Govindji; 5,200 cwts. myrabolums, E. Cooverjee & Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo (s) 400 bales hemp, K. Reeve & Co.; 6,500 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfuss & Co.; 55 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

Hidalgo (s) 9,750 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

Ariosto (s) 110 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Earl of Douglas (s) 2,600 tons manganese ore T. Morrison & Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Earl of Douglas 4,200 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze (s) 1 bundle woollen carpets, B. G. Gorio & Co.; 500 bales cotton, James Finlay & Co.; 1,035 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 2,002 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 575 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 15 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Firenze (s) 300 bales cton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

Shinchiken Maru (s) 100 bales cton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirin Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 400 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 25 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 5 cases chetney, Manockji Poonjiaji & Sons; 50 bales cotton twist, I. David.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 100 cwts sharkfins, E. Moladina; 250 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Scindia from Liverpool, Agents W. & A. Graham & Co.; 107 cases 43 bales cotton yarn; 1,023 bales 1,957 cases cotton goods; 12 cases linen goods; 6 cases linen and cotton goods; 3 cases artificial silk; 3 cases artificial silk and cotton goods; 8 bales canvas; 15 bales jute cloth; 3 bales 4 cases woollen goods; 8 cases woollen and cotton goods; 2 cases silk and cotton goods; 530 bags 1,071 kegs 5 casks bicarbonate of soda; 1 drum caustic soda; 120 bags soda ash; 33 barrels silicate of soda; 120 drums sulphide sodium; 51 casks zinc chloride; 30 drums magnesium chloride; 308 drums bleaching powder; 25 kegs carbolic powder; 745 bags 150 kegs epsom salt; 30 bags glauber salt; 15 casks salammoniac; 60 kegs borax; 18 casks glutia; 40 cases carbonate of ammonia; 30 barrels sulphate of ammonia; 10 cases glycerine; 4 casks aniline salt; 31 cases tobacco cigarettes; 12 cases 3 casks glass; 8 casks earthenware tiles; 50 bundles buckets; 225 cases candles; 90 bags farina; 40 bags maize starch; 40 bags wheat starch; 10 kegs iron nails; 4 kegs grease; 100 bags salt; 101 crates paint; 2 cases locks; 10 cases paraffin wax; 250 casks coal tar and pitch; 150 bundles Y. M. Sheets and squares; 150 bundles copper squares; 797 crates bottles; 815 hogsheads ale; 32 hogsheads stout; 315 hogsheads ale and stout; 15 cases gin; 10 cases rum; 125 cases spirits 60 cases pilsener; 150 cases beer; 30 cases 2 hogsheads wine; 2,324 cases 14 hogsheads 1 cask whisky; 40 cases 425 bales 4 trusses paper; 672 bales old newspapers; 7 cases confections; 76 cases provisions; 7 barrels oil; 11 barrels lubricating oil; 13 packages 125 cases 916 boxes 240 drums soap; 9 cases umbrellas.

S. S. Zorastrian from Calcutta, Agents Cursetji Mancherji & Sons; 5656 tons coal.

S. S. Kalibia from Laranco Marquis, Agents T. Morrison & Co.; 6,607 tons coal.

JUST ARRIVED

OUR POPULAR DUTCH-HAVANA CIGARS

Sold at pre-war prices.

Spotted Dogs	per box of	50	Rs.	3 0
Criterion	"	50	"	3 4
Golf	"	100	"	7 8
La Marca	"	50	"	4 0
Noblesse Fino	"	50	"	5 0
La Hidalga	"	50	"	5 8
La Sirena	"	50	"	6 12
Nuevo Victoria	"	50	"	7 8
Grand Prix	"	50	"	9 0
— PICCADILLY CLUB BRAND. —				
Panatellas	er box of	50	Rs.	5 10
Alhambras	"	50	"	6 4
Odaliscas	"	25	"	4 0
— ANILLA CIGARS. —				
Cortado Deliciosus	per box of	50	Rs.	4 8
Londress	"	100	"	7 12
High Life in the East	"	50	"	5 0

D. MACROPOLO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, SIMLA & RANGOON.

PNEUMOSAN.

(Amylthiotrimethylamine)

Has stood the test of time and is now extensively used in Great Britain and her Colonies in all types of **tuberculosis.** It gives far better results than any other treatment specially in **Pulmonary,** and **Glandular Tuberculosis, Tuberculous Joints, Tuberculous Peritonitis** and **Enteritis, Lupus Vulgaris** and **mixed infections.** Not seldom acute cases too respond to its action. It may be employed with perfect safety since it does not cause any irritation locally or constitutionally.

(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times," 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

"Some hundreds of cases have been treated so far. The instructive and interesting point about them is the short time that they were under Treatment and that they were able to return to their various business on leaving the Sanitorium. I am getting better results since using **PNEUMOSAN** than ever before. I would pioint out that cases in the first and second stages respond best to **PNEUMOSAN** although I have had good results in more advanced cases, but these results are not to general or so certain. One is Morally bound to take Notice of a preparation like **PNEUMOSAN** when the Patients all ask for it because they say they feel so much better from its administration and when sees the Improvement in appetite, Temperature, couch and general well being in nearly every case."

PNEUMOSAN is issued in bottles containing 20 to 30 Injections. **PRICE Rs. 13-0 PER BOTTLE.**

PNEUMOSAN can be obtained from all the leading Chemists throughout India, Burma and Ceylon or direct from:

Sole agents for India

N. POWELL & Co.,

Lamington Road, BOMBAY

Literature free on application.

J. BARTON

LONDON EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Mr. J. Barton is the only qualified London Eyesight Specialist in Bombay. His above sight-testing qualifications combined with the practical experience gained at the manufactories of England, Germany, France and America ensures the very best result.

Sight tested free. Best quality glasses. Prices very moderate

THE ONLY ADDRESS—**HORNBY RD.**—OPP. PETIT'S LIBRARY

A BIG REVOLUTION

HAS BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT IN INDIAN SWEETMEAT BAZAR

SINCE THE OPENING OF **KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI'S**

ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEATS SALOON,

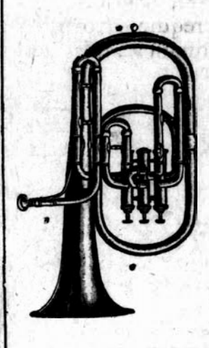
BARIA MANSIONS, Opp. CRAWFORD MARKET;
CORNER OF SARANG STREET,

Where the Most Fashionable and daintiest Sweets are now the Order of the Day.

OUR HIGH CLASS UROPEAN CUSTOMERS ARE SIMPLY AMAZED AT THE CLEANLINESS AND TIDINESS OF OUR SALOON.

Our Sweets are made from richest materials, and purest ghee forming the most powerful ingredient.

Telephone No. 2876.



SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CLEARANCE SALE

Pianos, Organs and Musical Instruments

PRICES REDUCED 20%

Tunings and Repairs to Pianos and Organs at reduced rates

SOUNDY & Co. Ld.

BOMBAY.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

A wonderful Restorer in Wasting conditions of Children.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY

Mr. Karim Mohamad, M. A., L.L.B, Head Master, Junagarh H. School, writes:—

"I have always used your Balamrit in my family. In its effects it wonderfully bears out its name, viz., Balamrit *i. e.*, Nector Children"

Price As 12 per bottle, postage As. 4

K. T. DONGRE & Co.,
Girgaon, BOMBAY

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

DEVIDEEN SUBJOO v. THE KING-EMPEROR.
(Before Justicts Beaman and Heaton.)

The applicant was charged before the Honorary Magistrates with an offence punishable under sec. 6 of the Prevention of cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890, in that he did cruelly and unmercifully torture an animal in a public place. After examining the witnesses for the prosecution the Magistrates altered the charge to one under sec. 3a. of the Act, and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days and to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

Against this order of the Magistrates, the accused applied to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction. He stated that in offering his plea, he gave it only on the charge under section 6 of the Act and therefore the Magistrates were wrong in convicting him under sec. 3.

Mr. Justice Beaman said:—We think that the Bench of Honorary Magistrates was wrong in convicting the applicant on a charge under section 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890, in without having invited him to plead to it. In such circumstances, it is open to a person so convicted to object that had he known what charge he was pleading to his attitude towards and conduct of the trial might have been different. We are not however, to be understood as thinking that the sentence inflicted was too light having regard to the offence found proved. It is only on account of this difficulty of procedure that we are obliged to set aside the conviction under section 3 of the Act. We should have substituted for it an enhanced conviction under section 6, with an enhanced penalty up to the maximum, but for the fact that the applicant has already undergone 8 days' rigorous imprisonment. This in addition to the fine of Rs. 20, which we understood has already been paid, meet the requirements of justice in this case. We, therefore, now direct that the conviction under section 3 be set aside and the unexpired portion of the sentence of imprisonment cancelled. So the applicant will not have to return to jail. We, therefore, find him guilty under section 6 of the Act, and we confirm the sentence of a fine of Rs. 20 which had been passed upon him, but under that section and not under section 3.

Mr. H. P. Dastur with Mr. Ratanlal, appeared for the applicant.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the triumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Chamber Matters for Disposal.

1159-10—Hiralal & Co. Khubiram Jailal v. Kadarprasad Ramnarayen and ors.
App. No. 41-13—1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhao Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla.

513-11—Kanga and Sayani Sobhagmal Dhodha v. L. J. Tillery.

223-06—Bhai K & Gir The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hussan and ors. Matabhai J and M Crawford B & Co.

In Re Indian Trusts Act II of 1882—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. In Re Trusts of Munscher Villa created under an Indenture of settlement dated 7th December 1908 Rai Khusroo Nusserwanji v Chandabhoy Petitioner Payne & Co. nocice Mens H. M. & Co.

C. C. 778-14—Edgelow G. M. & Co. the Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. v. Bhaichand Karamchand & Co. a firm Bick M. R. & Co.

804-14—Raghovaya M & Co. Treacher & Co. Ld., v. Premchand Keshowji Bayani and anr. Little & Co.

593-14—Purmanand & Co. Dulabhdas Purmanandas v. Jevraj Virji Rustomji & Jinwalla.

S. S. 1144-14—Surajmal & Co. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation v. Mulla Mahomedally Hakimji and Sons a firm Smetham B & Co.

317-13—Bicknell M R & C. Sosubai widow and ors. v. Vrajdas Bhaidas Daphtary F. & D. Mirza M & M.

702-11—Judah and Solomon Wasudev Moroba Dighey v. Ganpat Atmaram and ors. Payne and Co. Judah & Solomon.

521-14—Mulla & Mulla Shivji Cooverji & Co. a firm v. Jadhowji Jeram a firm Madhowji K & Ch.

380-14—Mulji & Tha Mahomed Hassam Shaik Ahmed Makha and ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Ardeshir Sawant and ors. H. D. & Co.

O. S. 1006-14—Daphtary F & D Vassanji Damodhar Bengali v. Dwarkadas Shamji and ors. Payne & Co., Crawford B & Co. Kanja and S. Madhowji K & C. Bhai K & Gir Chitnis M & K Little & Co.

4-06—E. F. Nicholson in re Government v. Lady Maukorebai Widow and ors. Smetham B. and Co., Part Heard 9-11-14 Daphtary F and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

362-14—Pandia & Co. Sarabai widow v. Alli Mahomed Allarakhia and ors. Part heard 10-7-14.

693-14—Matu J. and M. Virji Jetha and Co. a firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur and ors. T. A. Tyabji Subnis & G part heard 24-7-14.

SHORT CAUSE.

1009-14—Payne and Co., Pallonji Edulji and Son a firm v. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel Shroff D. and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

883-14—Craigie B and C., The Textile Manfg. Co., Ltd., and anr. v. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Little and Co.

865-14—Graigie B and C., Lyon Lord and Co., Ltd., v. Damji Versey, Deph. F. and D.

LONG CAUSES.

1088-13—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co., a firm, v. Parvatibai Widow and anr. Malvi, H M and R.

304-14—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla and Co., a firm, Parvatibai Widow and anr. Malvi H M & R. Part Heard 5-10-14.

885-14—Bhaishanker K & G, Kasturbai Widow v. Rambai Widow, Tyabji D. and Co

182-14—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kallianchand Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar and ors. v. Tyabji D and Co. Motichand and D Daphtary F and D.

348-14—Khunderao L and M, Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar v. Luxmibai Widow and anr. Smetham B and Co.

276-13—Tyabji D and Co., Venilal Vijbhukhandas a firm v. Vithaldas Jaikissondas and Co., a firm, Madhavjee K. and C.

354-14—Jehangir S M & H, Hemaji Vejechand, a firm, v. Bhana Rupaji and anr. Jamsetji R. and D.

627-14—Ardeshir H D and Co., Champsey Ghella and anr. v. Dwarkadas Laloobhoy and anr. Sunderdas and Co.

363-13—Daphtary F and D, Vithaldas Kalianji Kapadia v. Kaliandas Gopaldas and anr. Motichand and D.

513-14—Edgelow G W and Co., Messrs Garlick and Co., a firm, v. Messrs Sha Wallace and Co., a firm, Little and Co.

250-14—The B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co., v. Samalbhai Nathoobhai, a firm, Bhai E and G Captain and V. between the defts.

599-13—Unwalla R P, Govind Budhaji v. Laxman Sakroji Shroff D and D.

678-14—Judah & S. Mahadev Babaji Rane and ors. v. Vasudeo Nilkant Agte and ors. Sub and G. Mulji and Tha.

O. S. 239-14—Craigie B & C Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors. v. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy and ors. Payne & Co. Craigie B & C.

748-14—Purnanand & Co. Mithibai widow and anr. v Nursi Virji Mehta Vachha & Co.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or traveling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective. 130 D4

The Treatment of
MALARIA
By
ESANOFELE

Has proved Successful in Malarial Districts all over the World. Its Therapeutic Value has been endorsed by the Leading Authorities of the Age. It Cures where Quinine simply relieves.

RS. 2 PER BOTTLE.

RETAIL AT ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Proprietors' Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: B. G. GORIO & Co., Wallace Street Fort, Bombay.
Proprietors: **FELICE BISLERI & Co., Milan, Italy.**
Beware of spurious imitations.

Quality.

With Lea & Perrins' sauce, *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE'S SPECIALITIES

FRENCH COFFEE	Per tin.	Per doz.
1-lb. tins	Rs. 0-12	Rs. 8-8
½ „ „	„ 0-8	„ 4-8
¼ „ „	„ 0-4	„ 2-8

"MOCHA" COFFEE		
1-lb. tins	Rs. 1-2	Rs. 12-0
½ „ „	„ 0-10	„ 6-8

TEAS	Per tin.	Per doz
No. 1 1-lb. tins	Rs. 1-2	Rs. 11-0
No. 2 „ „	„ 1-0	„ 9-0
No. 3 „ „	„ 0-12	„ 8-0

Prices subject to Market fluctuations.

COFFEE Roasted by Gas and Ground by Electricity.

***KILN DRIED* FLOUR**

in 7-lb. Air-Tight Tins *Packing charges*
Price Rs. 1-2 each. Rs. 12 per dozen. *Extra.*

BREAD Made Twice a day, by the only Steam-Bakery in Bombay.

ARMY & NAVY CONTRACTORS. **PEARSE & Co.** BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

WEST END

"Queen Anne"
15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24
Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8
Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver Rs. 14-8

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND **"RED SEAL"**

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of this sweet scent represents the ragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—
V. C. DASTUR & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BY Appointment to H H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, (377) *Hornby Road*, BOMBAY

SERVICES OF
A
RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON
FREE
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
With 25 Years' Practical Experience

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Sir S. L. Bachelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye an its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES
MALARIA
AND OTHER FEVERS;
Sold all over India.

PROPRIETORS:
MADON, SONS & CO
Chemists and Druggists,
(The Original Madon's Co.),
16-18, Abdool Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of the furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms. Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers

HARDINGE & Co.,
67, Meadow Street, FORT.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER
Rs. 225 only

THE ONLY STANDARD
BRITISH MADE
Over 2,000 "Empires" IN H. M. GOVT.
Over 150,000 "Empires" IN DAILY USE.
Catalogues from Sole Agents:
EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY
281, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Co-operative Banking Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY Nov. 15.

New Hall Sermon on "Eternal Issues, War or Peace," New Hall, Apollo Bunder, Opposite Watson's Annexe, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

BANDMAN.—On Oct. 19th to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice E. Bandman,—a daughter.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March ..... "Cornelins" ..... Mendelssohn.
Overture ..... "Haydee" ..... Auber.
Valse ..... "The Choristers" ..... Phelps.
Suite ..... "Three Irish Dances" ..... Ansell.
Incid Music ... "Monsieur Beaucaire" ... Rosse.
Selection ..... "Princess Ida" ..... Sullivan.
Intermezzo ... "On the Bosphorus" ... Lincke.
Song of the Indian Empire ..... A. L. Cowen.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March ..... "Wellington" ..... Zehle.
Overture ..... "Flotte Bursche" ..... Suppe.
Valse ..... "Columbine" ..... Gardner.
Selection ..... "The Pink Lady" ..... Caryll.
Serenade ..... "O Sole Mio" ..... di'Capua".
Selection..."Harry Lauder's Songs"...Ord Thime
Two Step ..... "Puppchen" ..... Gilbert.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar M.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service at the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow at 5.30 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above society Mr. P. A. Mahale will deliver a lecture in English on "Higher Education for Women in India" to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Kelewadi School Hall.

PILGRIMS FROM HEJAZ.

Messrs. Haji Sultanali Shushtary & Co., Agents of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., write to say that the said company's steamer 'Sardar' has sailed from Jeddah with returning pilgrims from the Hejaz. A telegram from their Aden Agent states that she left Aden on the 12th instant.

CODE TELEGRAMS FOR BANK REMITTANCE

A telegraph office notification states:—Inland remittance telegrams must be in plain language except for the one code word. They are subject to censorship. Censors are posted only at the following places:—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Belgaum, Karachi, Delhi, Robat, Rangoon, Moulmein, Bhamo, Tavoy and Mergui.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday, no cases of either plague or cholera were reported in Bombay City. One attack and one death each from small-pox occurred during the same period. The total mortality from all causes on Thursday was 68, as compared with 81 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 85 of 1912. Altogether 1,987 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Thursday, only three out of which were infected ones. Two of these latter were caught in Mandvi and one in Bhuleswar.

GUEST NIGHT AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

The "Guest night" dinner and dance at the Taj Mahal Hotel, which was such a feature of the last cold-weather season in Bombay was revived last night. This pleasant weekly function would have been started earlier in the return-from-leave in England season but for the war, and there was an idea not to hold it until the war was over, but there was such a general demand from residents and visitors at the Taj, and also from numbers of people outside, that Mr. Stengler, the manager, yielded. There was a very large attendance at both dinner and dance, and every body enjoyed themselves—none more so than the military officers who will soon be on their way to the seat of war.

LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL.

A correspondent writtes:—

A striking incident, which attracted the attention of many of those present on the occasion, occurred on Tuesday during the "First View" of the above Hospital, by the members of the committee of the local Women's Branch of the Presidency War Relief Fund. His Excellency the Governor sent for Mr. Yeshwant H. Desai, the overseer in charge of the work, and heartily congratulated him for the wonderful transformation of the Building, effected in so short a time. Such sympathetic recognition of his hard work, especially in the presence of the Consulting Architect, must have greatly cheered the Overseer and will doubtless prove an incentive to greater zeal in his work for the future.

ARTILLERY ACTION ACROSS THE DYLE.

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

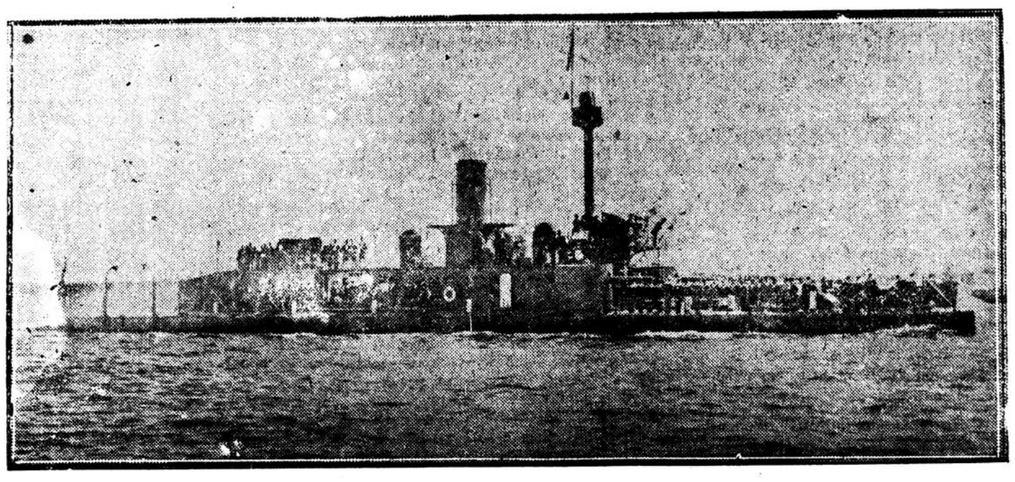
German shells are seen over Malines from artillery posted beyond it.

THE BATTLE OF THE COAST.

Photo by Central News.

Belgian soldiers fighting side by side with British soldiers near Ypres.

WHAT A MONITOR LOOKS LIKE.



Topical War Service.

Boats like this worked havoc among the Germans in their trenches in Belgium. The photo shows a monitor, fully manned, steaming along the Danube.

NEW P. AND O. SHIP.

KAISER-I-HIND'S RECORD MAIDEN VOYAGE.

The new P. and O. steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived in Bombay Harbour, yesterday morning from London, having accomplished her maiden voyage in record time. She left London on October 24th, and Plymouth on the following day, and her actual steaming time from London to Bombay was only 19 days, which is a record for any P. and O. ship.

A description of the Kaiser-i-Hind appeared in these columns recently, and it is only necessary now to say that the passengers were loud in their praises of the arrangements made for their comfort. "A fine ship" was the universal verdict. The Kaiser-i-Hind is slightly smaller than the Maloja and the Medina, the leviathans of the P. and O. Fleet, being of 11,400 tons burden as compared with the 12,431 tons of the Maloja, and 12,350 of the Medina. The cabins are all two-berthed.

Capt. Bennett, R. N. R., who was formerly in command of the Macedonia, is master of the new vessel, and the ships' company numbers 347. The voyage out was quite uneventful.

The leave-return season being now at its height, the passenger list was an extremely long one. Amongst those on board were Lady Molesworth, the Hon. Miss Molesworth, Lady O'Dowyer, Lady Robertson, Lady Hume, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Chapman, and the Hon. Mr. Chaplin.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale was also a passenger by the mail, and was met at Ballard Pier by a number of his friends, including Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, with whom Mr. Gokhale is staying while in Bombay. Mr. Gokhale is considerably improved in health.

Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee, also returned after a holiday in Europe.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Gungaram Bhikoo, a Hindu, with pocket picking.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 3rd instant Bhagwantrai Chandaman was getting into a tram-car at Kalbadevi, when the accused removed his purse containing some money. The accused was subsequently searched on suspicion, and the purse was found on him.

The accused who had been several times previously convicted was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SILVER BAR

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged Gopal Ganesh and three others with house-breaking and theft by night.

It is alleged that the accused broke open the premises of Amrital Mohanlal at Sheikh Memon Street on the night of the 11th ultimo and removed six silver bars of the collective value of Rs. 3,314.

The further hearing was adjourned.

BETEL-NUT JUICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Purdesi named Satnarayen Bihari appeared in answer to charges of assault and mischief preferred against him by Mr. William Walker. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that he was walking along Hornby Road, about a fortnight ago, and when near the Dwarkadas Building, the accused spat betel-nut juice on to his coat worth Rs. 25, and spoiled it.

The accused said he was standing behind a pillar and did not see the complainant before he spat.

The case was adjourned.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector D. V. Karnik charged Gungaram Bhima, a Hindu, with attempted murder. Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution has already been reported. It was alleged that on the 14th October the accused asked Yessoo Genu for a rupee, which the latter refused to give, whereupon an altercation ensued and the accused stabbed Yessoo on the stomach with a penknife. Yessoo was removed to hospital, where he was kept under treatment for 20 days. Medical evidence was to the effect that the injuries, though grievous, were not such as to endanger human life.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of causing grievous hurt with a knife, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILL-HANDS AT VARIANCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, the case came on again for hearing, in which Superintendent Coxen charged Succaram Babu and two other mill-hands, lately employed in the Currimbhoy Mills, with wrongfully restraining another employe of the mill, named Luxman Hurri. Mr. Talcherker, barrister, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that he and the accused were among those who had lately struck work. He, however, could not afford to be out of work for an indefinite period, and returned. This displeased the accused and others who had not returned to work, and they lay in wait for him on the De Lisle Road on the 11th instant and stopped him. The police came up and prevented an assault.

All the accused undertook to keep the peace and not to molest the complainant or anybody else working in the Currimbhoy Mills. The complainant accepted the undertaking, and the case was marked compounded, and the accused acquitted.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.
We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.
We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.
COWPER & CO.
Ophthalmic Opticians, next to Fort Fire Brigade Station,
77, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

TIRED.
WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition; nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.
PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
In Neurasthenia and the impotance of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.
These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.
Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPT. B. M.,
155, Jumma Musjid, Market.

SANJIVANI PILLS.
Best Tonic
BOTH FOR YOUNG & OLD.
A trial bottle free
SAPAT & Co.
Chemists,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

USE KATOL
AND
NO MOSQUITOES
WILL WORRY
YOU
KATOL Powder
DESTROYS and keeps away Flies, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and other germs. As. 5 Per Tin.
KATOL Sticks
KILL and frighten Mosquitos and Flies, As. 12 per Box. 240 Sticks.
Just try it and convince.
Apply to:—
Sole Agent:—T. HARA,
73-75, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

THE IDEAL CAR
The latest
12 H. P. ROVER.
A trial will convince you that it is
THE SWEETEST-RUNNING CAR MADE.
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., LTD.,
Head Office and Works: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showrooms: Apollo Bunder, Bombay. | Branch: Lucknow.
8313

CHEVALIER CHAMPAGNE
Ex. Quality Ex. Dry
VINTAGE 1906.
(As supplied to the Viceroy). as well as to the Continental. Hotels. Clubs. and Messes.
Price Rs. 67 per one Doz. Quarts.
Rs. 71 per Two Doz. Pints.
Sole Importers:—
D. C. Oomrigar & Co.
Opp. Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM
Co., (INDIA) Ltd.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
GRAHAMS BUILDING.
Telephone: 233 BOMBAY Telegrams' 'OILWELLS:
Importers of Petroleum and its Products
SHELL ... ... MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN ... ... BENZINE
Kerosin rates are published each Saturday fn the commercial columns of this paper.
Anchor case oil 125° Rising Sun Brand 125°
Deer brand 125° Bull Brand 125°
Swan brand 125°
LIQUID FUEL cheapest for oil engines.
PESTERINE best for Plague Prevention.
TORPENE used in place of Turpentine by many Indian Railways.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.
If you use Zymole Trokeys you will not be bothered with irritation of the throat, causing you to cough. Always carry them with you; they are pleasant to take.
180—B4

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES	
Losing the Lessons of the War ...	8
Dust on the Roads ...	8
NOTES OF THE DAY ...	8
LONDON LETTER ...	12
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegram ...	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ...	7 & 11
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Churches ...	4
New P. & O. Ship ...	7
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
The Prussian Professor ...	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS ...	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
The Battles of the Marne and Aisne ...	10 & 11
Enemy's Supplies ...	13
Mr. Roosevelt's Peace Plan ...	13
LEGAL NEWS ...	6 & 7
COMMERCIAL ...	5
SHIPPING ...	5
THE WEATHER ...	3
ILLUSTRATIONS ...	7 & 12

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, November 14, 1914.

LOSING THE LESSON OF THE WAR.

In the days previous to the war, one of the most fierce public controversies in England was that on the question of national defence. Though anything pre-"scrap of paper" appears now to belong to the stone age, most of us remember the solitary figure of Lord Roberts tramping up and down the United Kingdom and calling his lethargic countrymen to arms, with the assistance of what people thought was his accentric bogey, a European war. The public shrugged their shoulders and thought it all very faddish and absurd. To-day we find that the theory of lasting peace was a dangerous one and it has been crushed in the dust by the Huns of Louvain. But there is an inclination to replace it with one equally disastrous for the future and built up on the same false foundation of a pre-conceived sense of security. It is averred that this must be the last war, which is surely absurd. The "must be's" are as hollow as the "ought to have beens" for history has proved a number of times that there are some things which are beyond human control. When we pulled down our flag to half-mast for the crime of Sarajevo, we little imagined that the incident we were mourning would become the *casus belli* for a conflict between Austria and ourselves. The long expected war broke out at last and what is the result. The Empire has every cause to feel grateful to Lord Kitchener and the Government for their masterful handling of a situation such as has never faced the Ministers of the Crown. It may congratulate itself on the patriotism of the million and more recruits, the overseas contingents, and the splendid response of the Princes and Peoples of India. But it cannot congratulate itself on the crass philistinism which lulled it into a false sense of chauvinistic security, traces of which can still be seen at this day in such an amazing theory as—"This is to be the last Great War."

In the course of a recruiting speech at Cardiff, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made one of the most extraordinary statements recorded. "A voluntary army of 50,000 is as good as a compulsory army of 250,000." A ratio of 1 to 5!! And then continued.

"There have been, I think, three notable instances in fairly recent history when nations have raised in a hurry great armies in order to meet better-trained troops, perhaps, than themselves. There is the case of the Revolutionary armies of France, raised in order to drive back the highly trained troops of Prussia and Austria. There is the case of the Civil War in America. And there is the case of 1870, when Gambetta raised huge levies in order to confront the German invaders. In the first of these three cases these raw levies, impelled by their great zeal and enthusiasm, defeated the highly trained troops. In the third case I do not believe there is any soldier who will not say that had Gambetta been able to give six months' training to his levies, if he had had in addition to that the support of one hundred and fifty thousand trained and seasoned troops, the history of Europe would have been different from what it is to-day. In our case we have got those conditions. The men who enlist to-day will be able to receive five or six months' training at least before they are sent to the front."

This amazing statement, pregnant with ignorance of military history, was advanced in support of the assertion of the superiority of voluntary armies over trained troops. No military authority would support so unheard-of a theory, for, in every war recorded in history, from the days of Flemish mercenaries down to South Africa, the final victory has always rested with the trained and disciplined units of a Regular field force. The Revolutionary French army was anything but voluntary. Indeed in those days the cry was "la fusil ou la mort" and "a good citizen" who did not promptly pick up a rifle and rush to keep away the hated Austrian was promptly denounced to the Committee of Public Safety, presided over by the loathsome Fouquier-Tinville, and got short shrift in the shape of "a shave by the national barber", canonised as Sainte Guillotine. Surely no more compulsory system has ever existed in the annals of Mars, since Darius, the Zoroastrian brought his compulsory service levies to the Isles of Aegeans. As far as the American Civil War is concerned, President Lincoln brought in a law known as the "Draft," whereby men were "drafted" into the service of the colours and could only escape soldiering by paying an exemption fee, on the same principles as those recently paid by the Christian subjects of Turkey to the Sublime Porte. The army raised by Gambetta was absolutely compulsory, and enforced by the provisional Government which succeeded the capture of Napoleon! Even the Encyclopedia Brittanica could have illuminated Mr. Lloyd George on all three points and added to his obviously slender store of military history. There has been too much bogey work about the "huge standing army." When Beaconsfield brought Indian troops to Malta in 1876, the Whigs insisted that Queen Victoria desired to establish a Jackboot despotism in England with the assistance of her Eastern warriors! Is there a single lunatic to-day who would voice an equally outrageous sentiment?

Those who have always opposed compulsory military training for young men will no doubt shout at the end of this campaign, "See what we *did* without your horrid compulsory training?" It would not be difficult to reply. "You put the Government to the enormous expense of finding untrained recruits and training them, fitting them out from water bottles to ammunition, at a time when the country was in a state of war, when the bank rates were down, trade disorganised and money scarce. Your lack of training caused a delay of six months in your going into the firing line, whereas had you been ready you might have ended the war in the period it has taken you to train, and, although your patriotism and self-sacrifice were beyond reproach, your training was inadequate and your morale inferior to that of the Regular army." This is irrefutable. Can one picture the financial embarrassment to which a Government is put when it has to find, during a war, a million uniforms, rifles, bayonets, overcoats, water-bottles, etc.? If military training had been compulsory this enormous expenditure would have been spread over a large number of years and thus minimised in its effects on national finance, and the troops ready for the Front within a month at the least. The result would have been obvious from the first. A first class European army, wearing the uniform of King George, with their French allies, might have rolled back ere now the troops of the Kaiser to the banks of the Rhine en route for Berlin. Of course some will argue that it is too late now to cry over spilt milk; if anything it is, perhaps, a bit too early. At the close of this war, minus the wastage, there will be a million partially trained troops with active service experience, not in the Regular army list, but nevertheless at the country's disposal. Are they going to be sent back to their vocations according to the old rules to vegetate in an atmosphere of false security? Are they going to be permitted to forget all that they have learnt of things military in theory and practice, so that in ten years time they will be entirely behind the day and not even know what to do with a jammed rifle! And are they to teach nothing to the next generation. Such a policy would be absolutely suicidal. It is time that the British public got rid of their jackboot bogies and voluntary system illusions. The average public school boy at Eton or Harrow is wildly enthusiastic to enter the Officer's Training Corps when he is about seventeen years of age, with the result that this body has supplied many names already to the Roll of Honour. Surely in lesser walks of life the enthusiasm would be the same, if only the authorities would give it the proper legislative support. It should not be more irksome to spend a couple of hours on the rifle range or parade ground than on a muddy football field. It is time to recognise the sordid truth,—that in order that war may cease it is not enough to alter the face of the map of Europe, but to change the character of the human race, and divert from its present course the whole psychology of man,—a metamorphosis that only centuries will be able to effect.

DUST ON THE ROADS.

There can be no doubt that dust is increasing on the roads of Bombay and also in its houses, shops and offices. It is true that the traffic is increasing, and that every wheel and every hoof produces its share. Even the rubber tyre, although it does not abrade like the iron rim, exerts a horizontal thrust on the surface of the road that helps to break it; the rubber tyre also throws up at least six times as much dust as the iron bound wheel. Every road material that has been tried produces dust in greater or less proportion, but the brick and mortar rubbish that has lately been applied as a sort of top dressing, is the worst of all. In wet weather it is converted into mud that is lighter than the mud from the worn surface of macadam, and in dry weather it produces the worst kind of dust that, when thrown into the air, subsides slowly and is easily carried on the wind into buildings.

In cold and temperate countries water in moderate quantity is found to lay the dust satisfactorily. The distributed rainfall keeps a certain amount of moisture in the ground that assists the work of the water cart. In India the long dry periods and the higher sun temperature produce a dryness of the ground surface quite unknown in temperate countries, and the heat of the ground is such as rapidly to evaporate the water applied to it. The hardness of our macadam road surface is such that the water does not penetrate. It flows off to the drains and the small amount that adheres is quickly evaporated, leaving the dust to be thrown into the air by the passing traffic. Only a small part of the water employed on our paved roads is utilised for dust laying; even the rain penetrates so slightly that the dust is blowing about within three hours after a heavy shower. On the unpaved roads the result is mud, until it dries. To lay the dust effectively water would have to be applied with a frequency that would be very costly. The heating of our roads depends a good deal upon their colour. This is one of the drawbacks in the use of tar, which, after heavy rain, presents a black surface that absorbs heat more than any other colour. This peculiarity is the chief cause of the difficulties surrounding the use of tar, which, if it has a low melting point is liable to soften under the sun's heat, but, if the melting point is high, it is liable in cool weather to be brittle and to crumble. It lacks the toughness of bitumen but it is cheaper in first cost. Twenty-five years ago the streets of Bombay were watered with sea water that was drawn from the Back Bay by means of a number of Persian wheels worked by man power in shallow wells. The salts of the water remained on the streets and prolonged the period of moisture; they also absorbed moisture from the air at night, and rendered the roads agreeably free of dust in the mornings. One day the water engineer announced to the Municipal Commissioner that he could supply pipe water more cheaply than the cost of sea water and so the Persian wheels were abandoned.

After a long period of moistening with fresh water, the municipal council has turned again to deliquescent salts that are more hygroscopic than the ordinary salt used in food. It was imported from Europe but it is now known that a similar material is produced in India at much less cost, so we may expect to see it used permanently. Dust will continue to be produced as long as traffic circulates on our streets. If the width of tyres on all vehicles were regulated according to the maximum load they carry, the wear of street surfaces would be a good deal diminished but this measure is evidently unpopular and the dust continues to increase. Meanwhile the penalties for neglet continue to be automatically imposed. Shops, offices and dwellings are daily invaded by dust particles that settle on everything and, as many of them contain salt, they attract moisture from the air at the periods of greatest humidity in the early morning or during rain, and produce rust on metals and decoloration on dyed fabrics, leather and other goods. One may observe this effect on polished brasswork. The surfaces upon which dust may fall are soon discoloured but other surfaces, underneath, but equally exposed to the air, will remain bright for two years if they have been cleaned without the use of acids. The penalty extends to human beings. People who "take the air" in rapid motor cars and fill the road from side to side with dust have to breathe an atmosphere whose analysis under the microscope would be liable to spoil their appetite for dinner. They would find every forbidden material there; the promenade for the purpose of improved health becomes a farce and the result for many is an increase in fees for medical attendance. So many conflicting interests and opinions seem to govern the actual state of the roads that it is no wonder if progress is so slow as to be indistinguishable. One thing is certain, Bombay cannot allow a steadily increasing speed of motor cars on roads dressed with old building rubbish and expect to be even moderately free of dust. She cannot both eat her cake and have it.

Notes of the Day

India and the Territorials.

A correspondent writes expressing a view which we believe prevails among a considerable section of the Indian public, especially the younger generation, in regard to the sending of Territorials to India. This is, that, if volunteers were to be used in India to replace regular troops sent to the Front, why should Indian volunteer regiments not have been raised? Thus, it is argued, expensive transport and other charges, which it is feared, the Indian taxpayer will have to pay, would have been avoided, and the patriotic aspirations of young India gratified. We have already expressed the view, which we hold very strongly, that the Government has missed a great opportunity in not availing itself of the offer to raise Indian volunteer corps, but it is necessary to point out that had this been done it could not have affected the question of sending Territorials here. The Territorials, it must be remembered, have already undergone a considerable training, and those who have been sent abroad are the most efficient battalions. They are not, however, trained to the same pitch as the Regular Army. The procedure, therefore, is naturally followed of sending the latter to the seat of the war, and replacing them in India for garrison purposes, as far as possible, by the trained, but less highly-trained, Territorials. Six months, or more, would have had to elapse before any new volunteer corps raised in India would have been ready for such duties. This does not, of course, alter the grounds on which Indians rightly claim to be allowed to volunteer for the protection of their own land. How the incidence of the charges for the sending of Territorials here and their maintenance will fall, it is impossible of course, at present, to say.

The Bombay Stock Exchange.

We are indebted to Mr. K. W. Patch for his lucid explanation in the letter published in our issue of yesterday, as to why the Bombay Stock Exchange adopted resolutions declaring a species of moratorium, and have given his letter all the prominence it deserves. In all stock exchange transactions there are usually at least two sides, and if our recent article on the stock exchange was "one-sided and superficially reasoned" this was inevitable, as we merely took exception to the Directors of the Association acting beyond their powers in usurping a right which they were not entitled to, viz. the suspension of the due performance of legal contracts for the period of one month. This act we characterised as *ultra vires*, and if to support our views on this point, the general tone of the article had a sympathetic leaning to the members of the outside public who had suffered in consequence, this could not very well be avoided; under the circumstances, neutrality could not be preserved.

An Illegal Resolution.

Mr. Patch does not attempt to impugn the correctness of our contention regarding the illegality of the resolution but contents himself by treating it as a mere side-issue, remarking,

if an individual broker or his client is hereby put into a little difficulty, or a speculator cannot close his "bear" account and pocket his gains, it is natural for him to raise this selfish hue and cry and even send legal notices, which were duly consigned to their proper place.

The clientele of the Association is composed of three elements, *bona fide* investors, "bull" speculators, and "bear" speculators. In a war crisis, or other financial debacle, the first-named may be eliminated because their immediate interests are not affected. But we fail to see why "bull" operators, who are the luckless victims when the market becomes demoralised, should be afforded any privileges to the detriment of the "bears", by the directors assuming a "one-sided and superficially reasoned" attitude in framing illegal resolutions. If Mr. Patch maintains that the prerogative of proclaiming a moratorium is vested in the Association, let him say so, and be done with it. For, this is the only point upon which we are not in agreement.

A Judge of the Old School.

"India" publishes an interesting obituary notice of Sir William Markby, K.C.I.E., whose death occurred on October 15, at his residence at Headington, near Oxford. He was in his eighty-sixth year, and had been in failing health for some time past. All but half a century has elapsed since Sir William Markby, then a barrister of ten years' standing, took his seat on the bench of the Calcutta High Court. An interesting picuture of the barrister-judges of that day has been given in his "Indian and Home Memories" by Sir Henry Cotton, who was Registrar on the Appellate side of the Court at the time. In the early 'seventies (writes Sir Henry), the composition of the High Court reflected a special lustre on the administration of justice, and it was, therefore, more than usually disliked by the members of an Executive Service. The Chief Justice was Sir Richard Couch, who succeeded Sir Barnes Peacock in 1870, and the four barrister-judges were Sir John Budd Phear, Sir Arthur Macpherson, Sir William Markby, and Sir Charles Pontifex. No stronger contingent ever adorned the Calcutta Bench. Of Sir John Phear, Sir Henry writes: A man of the highest rectitude and with an inflexible sense of justice, he excited stronger feelings of dislike on the part of the Magistracy than any other Judge. But Sir William Markby was no less independent in his attitude.

Views on Judicial and Executive.

There are not many such judges in India to-day. Here is a quotation from the opinion given by Sir William Markby in 1868, when he was called upon to express his views on the question of the employment of civilians as judicial officers.

It is difficult to imagine that anything but the exigency of circumstances could have given rise to what I unhesitatingly assert to be the worst possible combination, namely, the formal administration of justice by unprofessional men. I can quite comprehend, and under certain circumstances should assent to, the notions which give rise to the everyday arguments in favour of commonsense and practical experience as against theories and technicalities, but having once bound down the administration of the law by theories and technicalites, how is it consistent with reason to appoint as administrators of the law persons to whom these theories and technicalities must be unintelligible? The existence of the codes of civil and criminal procedure are in themselves a sufficient proof of the technicality of the law as administered in India. . . The administration of justice in India is no doubt on the whole thoroughly upright and impartial, but is it right to affirm that it is thoroughly effective? I have the greatest doubt whether this is so. I am strongly of opinion that men professionally trained would have been far more successful in counteracting the artifices by which the most careful provisions of the Legislature are so frequently twisted into a machine for oppression and wrong. . . . To make a good judge, two qualifications are necessary,—knowledge and experience: and what I entirely deny is, that any change in the system of promotion would, under the present system, produce men with either sufficient knowledge or sufficient experience for the purpose. . . . I think both the native and European Bars would furnish many excellent Judges, and many more still if law were as well taught as it ought to be, and if it were known that these appointments were open to practising advocates.

These sound views are as appropriate to the question to-day as they were in 1868.

Army Reservists.

A correspondent informs us that there are quite a number of Army Reservists who are employed on the railways and in other capacities ready to rejoin their respective regiments and batteries for active service, and that a number of men have already resigned their appointments to serve their country at the Front. The various railways from their volunteer corps have signified their intention of supplying men to form a railway pioneer corps, but our correspondent suggests, without in any way attempting to deprecate the efficiency of volunteers, that Army Reservists with four or five years still to complete on the reserve list would be more effective units than volunteers, especially artillerymen, and that these men should be encouraged to rejoin, not only by having their appointments kept open for them but by a small maintenance allowance while they are away.

The Tsar and the Armenians.

People in this country will be interested to read the text of the Proclamation of the Tsar of Russia to the Armenians. We take the extract from the Paris "Matin" of Sept. 17th last.

Proclamation of his Majesty The Tsar Nicolas II to the Armenians.

The Tsar Nicolas II has addressed a Proclamation to the Armenian people of the Caucasus. This is the text of the manifesto which was read by the Viceroy of Caucaus before an assembly of Armenian notables.

Armenians!

In a sublime outburst of enthusiasm the people of both Russias stood up to my voice.

Armenians!

After five centuries of tyrannical yoke in which so many of yours perished and whilst so many others are still subjected to the most abominable outrages, the hour of Liberty has at last streke. The Russian people recollect with pride their illustrious Armenian sons, such as Lazarew, Melikow and others who have fought by the side of their slav Brethren, for the Greatness of the Motherland.

Your secular fidelity is a pledge to me that in these momentous days, you will know how to accomplish your task, and that you will have unflinching faith in the final success of our Arms and our just cause.

Armenians!

United with your brethren of blood you will know at last, under the Sceptre of the Tsars, the boons of Liberty and Justice.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon left Bombay for Poona by the mail train yesterday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon accompanied by General Gorringe visited the soldiers' families rest camp at Colaba yesterday afternoon and was shown over the camp by Major Keogh. Afterwards Lady Willingdon visited the hospital at Colaba.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VIOLENT BATTLE IN BELGIUM.

STRONG RUSSIAN POSITIONS.

ONE MILLION MORE WANTED FOR THE FRONT.

MORE WHITE PAPER DISCLOSURES.

The "Daily Telegraph" announces that Mr. Asquith will ask the Commons to sanction the raising of an additional million troops for purposes of the War, making a total of two millions, besides a two hundred million sterling loan.

In the western theatre the action in Belgium is as violent as ever with alternate unimportant advances and retreats. The battle front generally has not varied since Monday last.

The centre of the struggle at present is at Ypres which projects like a bastion into the enemy's lines. It has been held more than three weeks under a rain of shells which has hardly ceased day or night.

A British official statement says that the defence of Ypres under successive waves of infantry attacks which have been broken to pieces, will rank among the most striking episodes in the annals of the Army. The strength of the allies is being constantly maintained by re-inforcements.

A French officer in an appreciative article regarding the Indian troops pays a high tribute to their bearing and efficiency. They are, he says, undergoing the ordeal with unflinching tenacity.

It is authoritatively stated that Germany will soon be in need of ammunition, thanks to the British fleet preventing the importation of copper. It has already been observed that the Germans in Belgium are using old cast-iron shells which are absurdly ineffective.

The Germans are reported to be feverishly strengthening the line of fortresses from Posen to Thorn and Breslau. The Austrians in the region of Cracow are threatened with being encircled, and another Russian Army is threatening the German right wing.

The missing section of the White Paper message has been brought to light, and the further disclosures completely support all that has been previously stated regarding Great Britain's friendly attitude towards the Turkish Nation since the war with Austria-Hungary and Germany broke out.

The Viceroy's despatch recounting expressions of Moslem loyalty, has been received in England with the greatest satisfaction as further proof of the solidarity of the Empire.

General Botha's force has severely defeated the Rebe rebels.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

NIEUPORT.—Ten miles S. W. of Ostend.

YPRES.—In West Flanders, 18 miles N. W. of Lille.

DIXMUNDE.—15 miles south of Ostend.

ARMENTIERES.—Ten miles from Lille, close to Belgian frontier.

LA BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

CRAONNE.—In the dep. of Aisne, 13 miles S. E. of Laon.

BERRY-AU-BAE.—A Commune of France, in the dep. of Aisne.

VAILLY.—In the dep. of Aisne, 9 miles N. of Soissons.

POSEN.—A fortress of the first rank in Prussia, 158 miles E. of Berlin.

THORN.—A town of West Prussia on the Vistula, 31 miles E. S. E. of Bromberg.

BRESLAU.—The capital of Prussian Silesia, 150 miles S. E. of Franfort-on-Oder.

CRACOW.—A city of Austrian Galicia, 259 miles N. E. of Vienna.

SOLDAU.—In East Prussia, 100 miles S. by W. of Konigsberg.

JOHANNESBERG.—A small town of Prussia, 88 miles S. S. E. of Konigberg.

PRZEMSYL.—A town of Austrian Galicia, 61 miles W. of Lemberg.

STALLUPONEN.—A town of East Prussia, 16 miles E. N. E. of Gumbinnen.

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY OF TWO MILLIONS.
WAVES OF ATTACK BROKEN TO PIECES.

DEFENCE OF YPRES.

HELD UNDER A RAIN OF SHELLS.

WAVES OF INFANTRY ATTACKS BROKEN TO PIECES.

LONDON, Nov. 13, 1-0 a.m.

A British official statement regarding the fighting in Flanders confirms that the encounters have been of a desperate nature and our losses have been considerable, but enemy's have been still more heavy.

The defence of Ypres, under a continuous rain of shells and successive waves of infantry attacks which have been broken to pieces, will rank among the most striking episodes in the annals of the Army.

Operations in the last two days have consisted mainly of heavy fighting north of the Lys, chiefly along the Ollebeke-Wytschaete-Messines line.

Also there have been several encounters along the Zanvoorde-Frelinghien line.

We captured six machine guns and a hundred prisoners on Sunday.

The strength of the Allies is being constantly maintained by reinforcements. Latterly the stress has been in the neighbourhood of Gheluvelt, north of Ypres, and at Dixmude.

German artillery fire has been practically continuous.

The centre of the struggle has been at Ypres which projects like a bastion into the enemy's lines. It has been held more than three weeks under a rain of shells which has hardly ceased day or night.

ALL POSITIONS MAINTAINED BY ALLIES.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

Last evening's communiqué said: "In the north we maintained all our positions. The enemy attempted to debouch from Dixmude by a night attack but was repulsed. We resumed the offensive against the enemy who had crossed the Yser, and threw him back at all points except at one place where he holds two to three hundred yards on the left bank.

"We gained some ground in the centre in the Tracy-le-val district and north-east of the Aigle forest.

"Vigorous German attacks in the Argonne district have led to nothing."

PRUSSIAN GUARDS' ATTACK REPULSED

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A Paris communique says that on the left wing the action is as violent as ever with alternate unimporant advances and retreats.

The battle front generally has not varied appreciably since the evening of the tenth inst. It now runs from Lombartzyde to Nieuport and along the Nieuport Canal to Ypres and along the region of Zonnebeke to east of Armentieres.

There has been no change in the British positions which have repelled the enemy's attacks, especially the offensive attempted by the Prussian Guard.

There have been small actions from La Bassee to the Oise. We have maintained our position at Vailly in the face of a counter-attack and obtained a firm hold of the ground previously recovered.

Our artillery at Craonne has silenced the enemy's artillery, destroying some guns.

We have progressed at Berry-au-Bac. There is no change on the rest of the front.

AMMUNITION FAMINE IN GERMANY.

PARIS, Nov. 12.

It is authoritatively stated that Germany will soon be in need of ammunition thanks to the English fleet preventing the importation of copper and lead.

It has already been observed that the Germans in Belgium are using old cast-iron shells which are absurdly ineffective.

GERMAN BOY BATTALIONS.

["SIMPLY MASSACRED".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

According to private information from Flanders the German Boy Battalions recently employed there used the bayonet. As the men had never used them before and advanced fearlessly singing "Die Wacht Am Rhein" they were simply massacred.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS BY VILLAGERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has conveyed his congratulations to villagers and police of Chak 241 Lyallpur for their plucky capture of four dacoits and suitable rewards will be distributed.

BRITAIN'S CALL TO ARMS.

1,000,000 MORE TROOPS TO BE RAISED.

ANOTHER WAR LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that Mr. Asquith will ask the Commons to sanction the raising of an additional million troops for purposes of the war, making a total of two millions, besides a two hundered million sterling loan.

Mr. Lloyd George will probably announce that a fifty million loan will be raised by additional taxation.

The Income tax will probably be two and six in the pound.

APPEAL FOR MORE MEN.

CHANCELLOR EXPLAINS GERMANY'S WEAKNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The Viceroy has received the following cable from the Secretary of State:—

Mr. Lloyd George made an eloquent appeal for more men saying the British were fighting one of their most chivalrous battles the world had ever seen. We are making progress, he said, the German eagle once so high that it pecked at stars and was not quite on earth, but is nearing it. The wrongful invasion of Belgium and trampling the rights of small nationalities had become a military weakness to the Germans.

THE SYDNEY'S EXPLOIT.

RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The "Giornale d'Italia" says the destruction of the Emden by an Australian warship placed at the disposal of the Mother country shows the enormous resources of the British Empire.

The paper also states that cholera is steadily increasing in Vienna.

GOOD HOPE AND MONMOUTH.

LOSS TO BE PRESUMED.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 6-15 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that in the absence of information, the loss of the Good Hope and the Monmouth must be presumed.

GOEBEN AND BRESLAU.

ADMIRAL TROUBRIDGE ACQUITTED OF NEGLECT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Court Martial has fully acquitted Rear-Admiral Troubridge of neglect in connection with the escape of the Goeben and Breslau.

MORE GERMANS INTERNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 13.

Under orders of the Government nine Germans were reported from Calcutta to Wellington on Monday under strong police escort. They comprise one resident each of Calicut and Codacal, three residents of Feroke and four of Cannanore. To-day eleven Germans left Madras for Ahmednagar.

RE-ENLISTMENT OF OFFICERS.

In a telegram to the General Officer Commanding 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, the Adjutant-General in India announces that ex-Warrant and non-commissioned Officers will be accepted gladly for re-enlistment for the duration of the war to assist in training the new army. Those above the rank of Sergeant up to fifty and others up to forty-five will be accepted for service at Home and Abroad if medically fit. Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers above these ages likely to be capable instructors will be accepted for service alone. Ex-regular Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers on re-enlistment are at once promoted to the rank held on discharge. Ex-soldiers other than above may re-enlist for duration of war, general service up to age of fifty-five and will be accepted if medically fit. Application for re-enlistment should be made to the nearest Brigade or Station Office.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY MATERIALIZING.

GERMAN RIGHT WING THREATENED.

AUSTRIANS IN DANGER NEAR CRACOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Although German news is silent as to events on the Eastern frontier, the Germans are feverishly strengthening the line of fortresses from Posen to Thorn and Breslau.

The Austrians in the region of Cracow are threatened with being encircled.

Another Russian army is threatening the German right wing.

JOHANNESBURG OCCUPIED

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.

A communique says:—The battle has developed along the Stalluponen-Kruglinnen-Soldau front. We have occupied Johannesburg. There have been small engagements towards the Silesian frontier. Further South Austrian rear-guards have been driven back. The siege of Przemsyl has been resumed.

REINVESTMENT OF PRZ EMYSL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The belief expressed in the message of the 13th October that Przemysl is no longer besieged is apparently correct. The relief of the fortress was never announced except by Austria but the telegram now received speaks of Russia reinvesting it.

GERMAN OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The published report that Germany has made peace overtures to Russia may be considered reliable.

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF GERMAN TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

November 11:—While the reports of movements of German troops eastward continue, there is no corresponding diminution of their attacks in Flanders which are apparently not yet finished. The latest explanation is that the cavalry which are unusable in a normal way in Flanders are going east where they are badly needed.

FALL OP TSINGTAO.

MESSAGE TO THE KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 13.

The Governor of Tsingtao telegraphed to the Kaiser on Monday: "Fortress has been stormed and broken. Centre fell after exhausting all means of defence. Our artillery was completely overcome."

ALLEGED SCARE-MONGERS.

INTERESTING CASE FROM SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 13.

The Sub-Inspector of Tando Bago placed on trial four Mahomedans, all Jarwars by caste and residents of Kariani village, before Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Tando division.

It was alleged that one of the accused had dressed himself in the European costume and had represented himself to be a German and that the three other accused accompanied him and made a false representation that Germans had come there in an aeroplane and wanted to take men who measured 5 feet and that he would let off the victims on payment of Rs. 20 per head. It is alleged that the four accused went to Banias and Sikhs and made these false representations to them and terrified them and attempted to cheat them.

After a three days' hearing the Magistrate discharged all the accused.

TURKISH INTRIGUES.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

GERMAN EXPLOITATION OF TURKISH FEELINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The following is the section of the White Paper message referred to yesterday, as being possibly omitted:—

The British chargé d'affaires in Constantinople reported on August 12th that the Minister of War was already quite out of hand, but on August 14th the Minister of Marine undertook to hand over the Goeben and Breslau to the British naval mission.

Nevertheless two days later the British mission was suddenly replaced by Turkish officers. The Grand Vizier on 18th August deplored the breach of neutrality regarding the German ships and declared that the Germans were exploiting Turkish feelings.

Britain on August 22nd informed Turkey that if she promised to dismiss the German naval officers and crews and maintain neutrality the Allies would agree to the abolition of Capitulations as regards ex-territorial jurisdiction and guarantee Turkish independence.

The Grand Vizier on 25th August denied the intention of attacking or intriguing against Egypt, but correspondence shows that Turkish emissaries were then being sent to Egypt.

ROUT OF THE TURKS.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 13.

It is officially stated that the Turkish attacks on Koeprikoei last Wednesday were repulsed with heavy loss. The Turks were also routed on the road from Azerbaijan to Van.

MOSLEM LOYALTY.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Viceroy's despatch recounting expressions of Moslem loyalty has been received with the greatest satisfaction as further proof of the solidarity of the Empire.

COTTON TRANSACTIONS WITH THE ENEMY.

SATISFACTORY GUARANTEES ARRANGED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

It is understood that arrangements have been made between Government and the Liverpool Cotton Association whereby the former guarantees half and the Association coupled with bankers, the remainder of the Association's outstanding accounts with enemy countries.

SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS.

SEVERELY DEFEATED BY GENERAL BOTHA.

PRETORIA, Nov. 13.

General Botha with his force came into contact with the rebel commando east of Winburg after a forced night march.

The rebels were severely defeated, losing 250 prisoners. Two laagers also were captured.

GILGIT CHIEF'S LOYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

A meeting of the Chief and headmen was held at Gilgit, 3rd November, when a sum of Rs. 7,000 was subscribed to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and the Mir of Sunza made a loyal speech placing the resources of his state at the disposal of the Government in connection with the war.

A loyal proclamation issued by the Jam of Las Bela is also published.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 31st October 1914 are less by Rs. 1,22,40,357 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Mysore Durbar of a line of railway on 2 feet 6 inches gauge for Kolar from the present terminus of Bowringpet of the Kolar Gold Field railway to Chickballapur via Srinivasapur, Chinnamani and Siddlaghata, a distance of 52/32 miles.

INDIANS CONTEMPT OF DEATH.

UNFLINCHING TENACITY

FRENCH OFEICER'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A French officer in an appreciative article regarding the Indian troops pays a high tribute to their bearing and efficiency.

He says it was necessary at first to prevent the Indians uselessly exposing themselves, which they did to show their contempt of death, but which resulted in drawing a fierce fire on their regiment.

The writer cannot speak highly enough of the relations existing between the officers and men, and the manner in which the Indians are bearing climatic hardships and adapting themselves to the rather uninspiring methods of warfare so contrary to their experience.

He says, however, they are undergoing the ordeal with unflinching tenacity.

HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENT FOR INDIAN WOUNDED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Sir Frederick Treves to-day visited Netley Hospital. The eminent surgeon praises the arrangements for Indian wounded, which he says are excellent.

The patients are distressed only at the loss of their pagris and would appreciate gifts of material usually employed therefor.

INDIAN OFFICERS' COLOUR DIFFICULTY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Indian officers are wearing headgears similar to their men, but their pale faces enabled the Germans officers to pick them off. They are seriously considering the advisability of staining their faces.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

The following is the ninth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Captain B. O. Duff, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Subadar-Major Bhure Sing, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Jamadar Harnam Singh, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Major Cruddas, 41st Dogras.

Jamadar Natha Singh and Jamadar Ganda Singh, 47th Sikhs.

Subadar Vir Singh, 59th Sind Rifles.

INVALIDED.

Major C. B. Byers, Supply and Transport Corps.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

WOUNDED.

Capt. C. W. Battye, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Lieut. Bayfield, Leicesters.

Lieut. Baynes, Third Hussars.

Capt. Grove-White, Middlesex.

Major J. Hasler, East Kents.

Capt. Higgin-Birket, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieut. H. W. Macgeorge, South Staffs.

Capt. T. W. Stansfield, Yorks Regt.

Lieut. R. Thom, Bedfords.

Second-Lieutenants Brodie, Middlesex; D'Arcy, Artillery; Warner, Berkshires.

KILLED IN EAST AFRICA.

Captain Sandbach,, late First Dragoons.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. D. Haskard, 27th Indian Mountain Battery.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Lieut. W. M. Richardson, West African Regiment (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry).

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The following casualities are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. K. Aplin, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieut. J. Casey, Rifle Corps.

Captain F. Chenevix-Trench, Royal Artillery.

Captain E. Coventry, East Lancashires.

Second-Lieut. Elrington, East Yorkshires.

Captain Glanvill, Medicals.

Captain F. Mackworth, Royal Artillery.

Lieut-Colonel C. Morland, Welsh Regiment.

Capt. R. Ommanney, Engineers.

Major A. Percival, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieut. C. F. Pierson, Royal Artillery.

Captain W. Temple, Gloucesters.

Second-Lieut. H. B. Strong, West Surreys.

Captain E. E. White(, Northamptons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. F. Eastwood, West Surreys.

Second-Lieut. A. D. Harding, Gloucesters.

Second-Lieut. J. Holman, Fourth Dragoons.

Captain H. A. Kennedy, Irish Rifles.

Captain W. Montgomerie, Leinsters.

Lieut. R. F. Walker, Manchesters.

Lieut. W. A. B. Walker, Bedfords.

Lieut. R. Giffard, Royal Artillery.

Lieut. M. T. Johnson, South Wales Borderers.

Second-Lieut. A. N. Trotter, Royal Scots.

THE BATTLES OF THE MARNE AND AISNE

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DISPATCHES.

...D OF THE DISPATCHES.

A GRAPHIC STORY.

THE GERMAN DEFEAT ON THE MARNE.

THE BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

We publish below the full text of Field-Marshal Sir John French's dispatches dated Sept. 17 and Oct 8. They describe in detail the sensational victory of the Marne, the German retreat to the Aisne, and the fighting on the Aisne up to Oct. 8.

THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE

September, 17, 1914.

My Lord,—In continuation of my dispatch of September 7, I have the honour to report the further progress of the operations of the forces under my command from August 28.

On that evening the retirement of the force was followed closely by two of the enemy's cavalry columns, moving south-east from St. Quentin.

The retreat in this part of the field was being covered by the 3rd and 5th Cavalry Brigades. South of the Somme General Gough, with the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, threw back the Uhlans of the Guard with considerable loss.

GERMAN BRIGADE BROKEN UP.

General Chetwode, with the 5th Cavalry Brigade, encountered the eastern column near Cerisy, moving south. The Brigade attacked and routed the column, the leading German regiment suffering very severe casualties and being almost broken up.

The 7th French Army Corps was now in course of being railed up from the south to the east of Amiens. On the 29th it nearly completed its detrainment, and the French 6th Army got into position on my left, its right resting on Roye.

The 5th French Army was behind the line of the Oise between La Fere and Guise.

The pursuit of the enemy was very vigorous; some five or six German corps were on the Somme, facing the 5th Army on the Oise. At least two corps were advancing towards my front, and were crossing the Somme east and west of Ham. Three or four more German corps were opposing the 6th French Army on my left.

This was the situation at 1 o'clock on the 29th, when I received a visit from General Joffre at my head-quarters.

GENERAL JOFFRE.

I strongly represented my position to the French Commander-in-Chief, who was most kind, cordial, and sympathetic, as he has always been. He told me that he had directed the 5th French Army on the Oise to move forward and attack the Germans on the Somme, with a view to checking pursuit. He also told me of the formation of the 6th French Army on my left flank, composed of the 7th Army Corps, four Reserve Divisions, and Sordet's Corps of Cavalry.

I finally arranged with General Joffre to effect a further short retirement towards the line Compiegne-Soissons, promising him, however, to do my utmost to keep always within a day's march of him.

In pursuance of this arrangement the British Forces retired to a position a few miles north of the line Compiegne-Soissons on the 29th.

The right flank of the German Army was now reaching a point which appeared seriously to endanger my line of communications with Havre. I had already evacuated Amiens, into which place a German reserve division was reported to have moved.

Orders were given to change the base to St. Nazaire, and establish an advance base at Le Mans. This operation was well carried out by the Inspector-General of Communications.

In spite of a severe defeat inflicted upon the Guard 10th and Guard Reserve Corps of the German Army by the 1st and 3rd French Corps on the right of the 5th Army, it was not part of General Joffre's plan to pursue this advantage; and a general retirement on to the line of the Marne was ordered, to which the French Forces in the more eastern theatre were directed to conform.

JOFFRE'S NEW ARMY.

A new Army (the 9th) had been formed from three corps in the south by General Joffre, and moved into the space between the right of the 5th and left of the 4th Armies.

Whilst closely adhering to his strategic conception to draw the enemy on at all points until a favourable situation was created from which to assume the offensive, General Joffre found it necessary to modify from day to day the methods by which he sought to attain this object, owing to the development of the enemy's plans and changes in the general situation.

In conformity with the movements of the French Forces, my retirement continued practically from day to day. Although we were not severely pressed by the enemy rearguard actions took place continually.

On September 1, when retiring from the thickly wooded country to the south of Compiegne, the 1st Cavalry Brigade was overtaken by some German cavalry. They momentarily lost a horse artillery battery, and several officers and men were killed and wounded. With the help, however, of some detachments from the 3rd Corps operating on their left, they not only recovered their own guns but succeeded in capturing twelve of the enemy's.

Similarly, to the eastward, the 1st Corps, retiring south, also got into some very difficult forest country, and a somewhat severe rearguard action ensued at Villers-Cotterets, in which the 4th Guards Brigade suffered considerably.

On Sept. 3, the British forces were in position south of the Marne between Lagny and Signy-Signets. Up to this time I had been requested by General Joffre to defend the passages of the river as long as possible and to blow up the bridges in my front. After I had made the necessary dispositions, and the destruction of the bridges had been effected, I was asked by the French Commander-in-Chief to continue my retirement to a point some 12 miles in rear of the position I then occupied, with a view to taking up a second position behind the Seine. This retirement was duly carried out. In the meantime the enemy had thrown bridges and crossed the Marne in considerable force, and was threatening the Allies all along the line of the British Forces and the 5th and 9th French Armies. Consequently several small outpost actions took place.

THE OFFENSIVE BEGUN.

On Saturday, Sept. 5, I met the French Commander-in-Chief at his request, and he informed me of his intention to take the offensive forthwith, as he considered conditions were very favourable to success.

General Joffre announced to me his intention of wheeling up the left flank of the 6th Army, pivoting on the Marne, and directing it to move on the Ourcq; cross and attack the flank of the 1st German Army, which was then moving in a south-easterly direction east of that river.

He requested me to effect a change of front to my right—my left resting on the Marne and my right on the 5th Army—to fill the gap between that army and the 6th. I was then to advance against the enemy in my front and join in the general offensive movement.

These combined movements practically commenced on Sunday, Sept. 6, at sunrise, and on that day it may be said that a great battle opened on a front extending from Ermenonville, which was just in front of the left flank of the 6th French Army, through Lizy on the Marne, Mauperthuis, which was about the British centre, Courtecon, which was the left of the 5th French Army, to Esternay and Charleville, the left of the 9th Army under General Foch, and so along the front of the 9th, 4th, and 3rd French Armies to a point north of the fortress of Verdun.

This battle, in so far as the 6th French Army, the British Army, the 5th French Army, and the 9th French Army were concerned, may be said to have concluded on the evening of Sept. 10, by which time the Germans had been driven back to the line Soissons—Rheims, with a loss of thousands of prisoners, many guns, and enormous masses of transport.

About Sept. 3 the enemy appears to have changed his plans and to have determined to stop his advance south direct upon Paris, for on Sept. 4 air reconnaissances showed that his main columns were moving in a south-easterly direction generally east of a line drawn through Nanteuil and Lizy on the Ourcq.

On Sept. 5 several of these columns were observed to have crossed the Marne; whilst German troops, which were observed moving south-east up the left bank of the Ourcq on the 4th, were now reported to be halted and facing that river. Heads of the enemy's columns were seen crossing at Changis, La Ferte, Nogent, Chateau Thierry, and Meaux.

THE TURNING POINT.

Considerable German columns of all arms were seen to be converging on Montmirail, whilst before sunset large bivouacs of the enemy were located in the neighbourhood of Coulommiers, south of Rebais, La Ferte-Gaucher, and Dagny.

I should conceive it to have been about noon on Sept. 6, after the British Forces had changed their front to the right and occupied the line Jouy-Le Chatel-Faremoutier-Villeneuve Le Comte, and the advance of the 6th French Army north of the Marne towards the Ourcq became apparent, that the enemy realised the powerful threat that was being made against the flank of his columns moving south-east, and began the great retreat which opened the battle above referred to.

On the evening of Sept. 6, therefore, the fronts and positions of the opposing armies were roughly as follows:

ALLIES.

6th French Army.—Right on the Marne at Meux, left towards Bets.

British Forces.—On the line Dagny-Coulommiers-Maison.

5th French Army.—At Courtagon, right on Esternay.

Conneau's Cavalry Corps.—Between the right of the British and the left of the French 5th Army.

GERMANS.

4th Reserve and 2nd Corps.—East of the Ourcq and facing that river.

9th Cavalry Division.—West of Crecy.

2nd Cavalry Division.—North of Coulommiers.

4th Corps.—Rebais.

3rd and 7th Corps.—South-west of Montmirail.

All these troops constituted the 1st German Army, which was directed against the French 6th Army on the Ourcq, and the British Forces, and the left of the 5th French Army south of the Marne.

The 2nd German Army (IX., X., X.R., and Guard) was moving against the centre and right of the 5th French Army and the 9th French Army.

AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

On Sept. 7 both the 5th and 6th French Armies were heavily engaged on our flank. The 2nd and 4th Reserve German Corps on the Ourcq vigorously opposed the advance of the French towards that river, but did not prevent the 6th Army from gaining some headway, the Germans themselves suffering serious losses. The French 5th Army threw the enemy back to the line of the Petit Morin river after inflicting severe losses upon them, especially about Montceaux, which was carried at the point of the bayonet.

The enemy retreated before our advance, covered by his 2nd and 9th and Guard Cavalry Divisions, which suffered severely.

CAVALRY'S FINE WORK.

Our cavalry acted with great vigour, especially General De Lisle's Brigade with the 9th Lancers and 18th Hussars.

On Sept. 8 the enemy continued his retreat northward, and our Army was successfully engaged during the day with strong rearguards of all arms on the Petit Morin River, thereby materially assisting the progress of the French Armies on our right and left, against whom the enemy was making his greatest efforts. On both sides the enemy was thrown back with very heavy loss.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

The First Army Corps encountered stubborn resistance at La Tretoire (north of Rebais). The enemy occupied a strong position with infantry and guns on the northern bank of the Petit Morin River; they were dislodged with considerable loss. Several machine guns and many prisoners were captured, and upwards of two hundred German dead were left on the ground.

The forcing of the Petit Morin at this point was much assisted by the cavalry and the 1st Division, which crossed higher up the stream.

Later in the day a counter-attack by the enemy was well repulsed by the First Army Corps, a great many prisoners and some guns again falling into our hands.

On this day (Sept. 8) the Second Army Corps encountered considerable opposition, but drove back the enemy at all points with great loss, making considerable captures.

The Third Army Corps also drove back considerable bodies of the enemy's infantry, and made some captures.

FIGHT TO BUILD A BRIDGE.

On Sept. 9 the First and Second Army Corps forced the passage of the Marne, and advanced some miles to the north of it. The Third Corps encountered considerable opposition, as the bridge at La Ferte was destroyed, and the enemy held the town on the opposite bank in some strength, and thence persistently obstructed the construction of a bridge; so the passage was not effected until after nightfall.

During the day's pursuit the enemy suffered heavy loss in killed and wounded, some hundreds of prisoners fell into our hands, and a battery of eight machine guns was captured by the 2nd Division.

On this day the 6th French Army was heavily engaged west of the River Ourcq. The enemy had largely increased his force opposing them, and very heavy fighting ensued, in which the French were successful throughout.

FRENCH ARMY'S STRUGGLE.

The left of the 5th French Army reached the neighbourhood of Chateau Thierry after the most severe fighting, having driven the enemy completely north of the river with great loss.

The fighting of this Army in the neighbourhood of Montmirail was very severe.

The advance was resumed at daybreak on the 10th up to the line of the Ourcq, opposed by strong rearguards of all arms. The 1st and 2nd Corps, assisted by the Cavalry Division on the right, the 3rd and 5th Cavalry Brigades on the left, drove the enemy northwards. Thirteen guns, seven machine guns, about 2,000 prisoners, and quantities of transport fell into our hands. The enemy left many dead on the field. On this day the French 5th and 6th Armies had little opposition.

ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

As the 1st and 2nd German Armies were now in full retreat, this evening marks the end of the battle which practically commenced on the morning of the 6th instant, and it is at this point in the operations that I am concluding the present dispatch.

Although I deeply regret to have had to report heavy losses in killed and wounded throughout these operations, I do not think they have been excessive in view of the magnitude of the great fight, the outlines of which I have only been able very briefly to describe, and the demoralisation and loss in killed and wounded which are known to have been caused to the enemy by the vigour and severity of the pursuit.

In concluding this dispatch I must call your Lordship's special attention to the fact that from Sunday, August 23, up to the present date (Sept. 17), from Mons back almost to the Seine, and from the Seine to the Aisne, the Army under my command has been ceaselessly engaged without one single day's halt or rest of any kind.

Since the date to which in this dispatch I have limited my report of the operations, a great battle on the Aisne has been proceeding. A full report of this battle will be made in an early further dispatch.

It will, however, be of interest to say here that, in spite of a very determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who is holding in strength and great tenacity a position peculiarly favourable to defence, the battle which commenced on the evening of the 12th instant has, so far, forced the enemy back from his first position, secured the passage of the river, and inflicted great loss upon him, including the capture of over 2,000 prisoners and several guns.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. D. P. FRENCH,
Field-Marshal,
Commanding-in-Chief.
The British Forces in the Field.

BATTLE OF THE AISNE.

II.

Oct. 8, 1914.

My Lord,—I have the honour to report the operations in which the British Forces in France have been engaged since the evening of Sept. 10.

1. In the early morning of the 11th the further pursuit of the enemy was commenced, and the three Corps crossed the Ourcq practically unopposed, the cavalry reaching the line of the Aisne River; the 3rd and 5th Brigades south of Soissons, the 1st, 2nd, and 4th on the high ground at Couvrelles and Cerseuil.

On the afternoon of the 12th from the opposition encountered by the 6th French Army to the west of Soissons, by the 3rd Corps south-east of that place, by the 2nd Corps south of Missy and Vailly, and certain indications all along the line, I formed the opinion that the enemy had, for the moment at any rate arrested his retreat, and was preparing to dispute the passage of the Aisne with some vigour.

THE SOISSONS FIGHT.

South of Soissons the Germans were holding Mont de Paris against the attack of the right of the French 6th Army when the 3rd Corps reached the neighbourhood of Buzancy, south-east of that place. With the assistance of the artillery of the 3rd Corps the French drove them back across the river at Soissons, where they destroyed the bridges.

The heavy artillery fire which was visible for several miles in a westerly direction in the valley of the Aisne showed that the 6th French Army was meeting with strong opposition all along the line.

On this day the cavalry under General Allenby reached the neighbourhood of Braine and did good work in clearing the town and the high ground beyond it of strong hostile detachments. The Queen's Boys are particularly mentioned by the General as having assisted greatly in the success of this operation. They were well supported by the 3rd Division, which on this night bivouacked at Brenelle, south of the river.

The 5th Division approached Missy, but were unable to make headway.

The 1st Army Corps reached the neighbourhood of Vauxcere without much opposition.

In this manner the Battle of the Aisne commenced.

THE BATTLE GROUND.

2. The Aisne Valley runs generally East and West, and consists of a flat-bottomed depression of width varying from half a mile to two miles, down which the river follows a winding course to the West at some points near the southern slopes of the valley and at others near the northern. The high ground both on the north and south of the river is approximately 400 feet above the bottom of the valley, and is very similar in character, as are both slopes of the valley itself, which are broken into numerous rounded spurs and re-entrants. The most prominent of the former are the Chivre spur on the right bank and Sermoise spur on the left.

Near the latter place the general plateau on the south is divided by a subsidiary valley of much the same character, down which the small River Vesle flows to the main stream near Sermoise. The slopes of the plateau overlooking the Aisne on the north and south are of varying steepness, and are covered with numerous patches of wood, which also stretch upwards and backwards over the edge on to the top of the high ground. There are several villages and small towns dotted about in the valley itself and along its sides, the chief of which is the town of Soissons.

ENEMY'S STRONG POSITION.

The Aisne is a sluggish stream of some 170 feet in breadth, but, being 15 feet deep in the centre, it is unfordable. Between Soissons on the west and Villers on the east (the part of the river attacked and secured by the British Forces) there are eleven road bridges across it. On the north bank a narrow-gauge railway runs from Soissons to Vailly, where it crosses the river and continues eastward along the south bank. From Soissons to Sermoise a double line of railway runs along the south bank, turning at the latter place up the Vesle Valley towards Bazoches.

The position held by the enemy is a very strong one, either for a delaying action or for a defensive battle. One of its chief military characteristics is that from the high ground on neither side can the top of the plateau on the other side be seen except for small stretches. This is chiefly due to the woods on the edges of the slopes. Another important point is that all the bridges are under either direct or high-angle artillery fire.

ENEMY WELL CONCEALED.

The tract of country above described, which lies north of the Aisne, is well adapted to concealment, and was so skilfully turned to account by the enemy as to render it impossible to judge the real nature of his opposition to our passage of the river, or to accurately gauge his strength; but I have every reason to conclude that strong rearguards of at least three army corps were holding the passages on the early morning of the 13th.

3. On that morning I ordered the British Forces to advance and make good the Aisne.

The 1st Corps and the Cavalry advanced on the river. The 1st Division was directed on Chanouille via the canal bridge at Bourg and the 2nd Division on Courtecon and Presles via Pont-Arcy and on the canal to the north of Braye via Chavonne. On the right the Cavalry and 1st Division met with slight opposition, and found a passage by means of the canal which crosses the river by an aqueduct. The division was therefore able to press on supported by the Cavalry Division on its outer flank, driving back the enemy in front of it.

OVER A BROKEN GIRDER.

On the left the leading troops of the 2nd Division reached the river by 9 o'clock. The 5th Infantry Brigade were only enabled to cross, in single file and under considerable shell fire, by means of the broken girder of the bridge which was not entirely submerged in the river. The construction of a pontoon bridge was at once undertaken, and was completed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the extreme left the 4th Guards Brigade met with severe opposition at Chavonne, and it was only late in the afternoon that it was able to establish a foothold on the northern bank of the river by ferrying one battalion across in boats.

By nightfall the 1st Division occupied the area Moulins—Paissy—Geny, with posts in the village of Vendresse.

The 2nd Division bivouacked as a whole on the southern bank of the river, leaving only the 5th Brigade on the north bank to establish a bridge head.

The Second Corps found all the bridges in front of them destroyed, except that of Conde, which was in possession of the enemy, and remained so until the end of the battle.

RAFTED ACROSS.

In the approach to Missy, where the 5th Division evertually crossed, there is some open ground which was swept by heavy fire from the opposite bank. The 13th Brigade was, therefore, unable to advance; but the 14th, which was directed to the east of Venizel at a less exposed point, was rafted across, and by night established itself with its left at St. Marguerite. They were followed by the 15th Brigade; and later on both the 14th and 15th supported the 4th Division on their left in repelling a heavy counter-attack on the Third Corps.

On the morning of the 13th the Third Corps found the enemy had established himself in strength on the Vregny Plateau. The road bridge at Venizel was repaired during the morning, and a reconnaissance was made with a view to throwing a pontoon bridge at Soissons.

The 12th Infantry Brigade crossed at Venizel, and was assembled at Bucy Le Long by 1 p.m., but the bridge was so far damaged that artillery could only be manhandled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge was commenced close to the road bridge at Venizel.

FIGHT FOR THE HIGH GROUND

At 2 p.m., the 12th Infantry Brigade attacked in the direction of Chivers and Vergny with the object of securing the high ground east of Chivers, as a necessary preliminary to a further advance northwards. This attack made good progress, but at 5-30 p.m., the enemy's artillery and machine-gun fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further advance could be made. The positions reached were held till dark.

The pontoon bridge at Venizel was completed at 5.30 p.m., when the 10th Infantry Brigade crossed the river and moved to Bucy Le Long.

The 10th Infantry Brigade moved to Billy sur Aisne, and before dark all the artillery of the Division had crossed the river, with the exception of the Heavy Battery and one brigade of Field Artillery.

"RETIRED AT ALL POINTS."

During the night the positions gained by the 12th Infantry Brigade to the east of the stream running through Chivres were handed over to the 5th Division.

The section of the Bridging Train allotted to the Third Corps began to arrive in the neighbourhood of Soissons late in the afternoon, when an attempt to throw a heavy pontoon bridge at Soissons had to be abandoned, owing to the fire of the enemy heavy howitzers.

In the evening the enemy retired at all points and entrenched himself on the high ground about two miles north of the river along which runs the Chemin-des-Dames. Detachments of Infantry, however, strongly entrenched in commanding points down slopes of the various spurs, were left in front of all three corps with powerful artillery in support of them.

REPAIRING THE BRIDGES.

During the night of the 13th and on the 14th and following days the Field Companies were incessantly at work night and day. Eight pontoon bridges and one foot bridge were thrown across the river under generally heavy artillery fire, which was incessantly kept up on to most of the crossings after completion. Three of the road bridges, i.e., Venizel, Missy and Vailly, and the railway bridge east of Vailly were temporarily repaired so as to take foot traffic and the Villers Bridge made fit to carry weights up to six tons.

Preparations were also made for the repair of the Missy, Vailly, and Bourg Bridges so as to take mechanical transport.

WET WEATHER.

The weather was very wet and added to the difficulties by cutting up the already indifferent approaches, entailing a large amount of work to repair and improve.

The operations of the Field Companies during this most trying time are worthy of the best traditions of the Royal Engineers.

4. On the evening of the 14th it was still impossible to decide whether the enemy was only making a temporary halt, covered by rearguards, or whether he intended to stand and defend the position.

With a view to clearing up the situation, I ordered a general advance.

PRAISE FOR SIR D. HAIG.

The action of the First Corps on this day under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig was of so skilful, bold and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river.

The Corps was directed to cross the line Foulins-Moussy by 7 a.m.

On the right the General Officer Commanding the 1st Division directed the 2nd Infantry Brigade (which was in billets and bivouacked about Moulins), and the 25th Artillery Brigade (less one battery), under General Bulfin, to move forward before daybreak; in order to protect the advance of the Division sent up the valley to Vendresse.

FIGHT FOR A FACTORY.

An officers' patrol sent out by this Brigade reported a considerable force of the enemy near the factory north of Troyon, and the Brigadier accordingly directed two regiments (the King's Royal Rifles and the Royal Sussex Regiment) to move at 3 a.m. The Northamptonshire Regiment was ordered to move at 4 a.m. to occupy the spur east of Troyon. The remaining regiment of the Brigade (the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment) moved at 5-30 a.m., to the village of Vendresse. The factory was found to be held in considerable strength by the enemy, and the Brigadier ordered the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment to support the King's Royal Rifles and the Sussex Regiment.

Even with this support the force was unable to make headway, and on the arrival of the 1st Brigade the Coldsteam Guards were moved up to support the right of the leading Brigade (the 2nd), while the remainder of the 1st Brigade supported its left.

About noon the situation was, roughly, that the whole of those of these two brigades were extended along a line running east and west, north of the line Troyon and south of the Chemindes-Dames.

LANCASHIRE'S SUCCESS.

A party of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment had seized and were holding the factory. The enemy held a line of entrenchments north and east of the factory in considerable strength, and every effort to advance against this line was driven back by heavy shell and machine-gun fire. The morning was wet and a heavy mist hung over the hills, so that the 25th Artillery Brigade and the Divisional Artillery were unable to render effective support to the advanced troops until about 9 o'clock.

By 10 o'clock the 3rd Infantry Brigade had reached a point one mile south of Vendresse, and from there it was ordered to continue the line of the 1st Brigade and to connect with and help the right of the 2nd Division. A strong hostile column was found to be advancing, and by a vigorous counter stroke with two of his battalions the Brigadier checked the advance of this column and relieved the pressure on the 2nd Division.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

From this period until late in the afternoon the fighting consisted of a series of attacks and counter-attacks. The counter strokes by the enemy were delivered at first with great vigour, but later on they decreased in strength, and all were driven off with heavy loss.

On the left the 6th Infantry Brigade had been ordered to cross the river and to pass through the line held during the preceding night by the 5th Infantry Brigade and occupy the Courtecon ridge, whilst a detached force, consisting of the 4th Guards Brigade and the 36th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, under Brigadier-General Perceval, were ordered to proceed to a point east of the village of Ostel.

The 6th Infantry Brigade crossed the river at Pont-Arcy, moved up the valley towards Brave, and at 9 a.m., had reached the line Tilleul-La Buvelle. On this line they came under heavy artillery and rifle fire, and were unable to advance until supported by the 34th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, and the 44th Howitzer Brigade and the Heavy Artillery.

GUARDS IN A TIGHT CORNER.

The 4th Guards Brigade crossed the river at 10 a.m., and met with very heavy opposition. It had to pass through dense wood; field artillery support was difficult to obtain; but one section of a field battery pushed up to and within the firing line. At 1 p.m., the left of the Brigade was south of the Ostel Ridge.

At this period of the action the enemy obtained a footing between the First and Second Corps, and threatened to cut the communications of the latter.

Sir Douglas Haig was very hardly pressed and had no reserve in hand. I placed the Cavalry Division at his disposal part of which he skilfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the Guards Brigade. Some heavy fighting ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy loss.

BREAKING THE RESISTANCE.

About 4 o'clock the weakening of the counter-attacks by the enemy and other indications tended to show, that his resistance was decreasing, and a general advance was ordered by the Army Corps Commander. Although meeting with considerable opposition and coming under very heavy artillery and rifle fire, the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations extended from the Chemin des Dames on the right through Chivy, to Le Cour de Soupir, with the 1st Cavalry Brigade extending to the Chavonne-Soissons road.

On the right the corps was in close touch with the French Moroccan troops of the 10th Corps, which were entrenched in échelon to its right rear. During the night they entrenched this position.

Throughout the Battle of the Aisne this advanced and commanding position was

(Continued on page 11.)

The Original Firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,

71, ESPLANADE ROAD,

NEAR CURRENCY BANK.

Please note our address and do not confound it with any other.

Our qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon with Diploma from the Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital, will examine eyes cetinoscopically for glasses free of charge.

We hold flattering testimonials from distinguished personages and include among our constituents such notabilities as the Honourable H. E. Rear Admiral Pearce, all past and present chief justices and puisne judges of the Bombay High Court, honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council, members of the medical profession etc.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for all Sore Ulcerated and Weak Eyes. Price Re. 1.

An Illustrated Essay on the Eye containing useful information sent post free on application.

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH

Over 1,25,000. Members on Register

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BLKRISHN BROS.,

Agents.

Cook's Building, Hornby Road

DEEP WEEL BORING

We undertake deep well boring for Water, Oils and Prospecting. We supply our own Plant and EUROPEAN BORING EXPERT with, competent labour.

For Rates and Particulars, Apply:—

NELSON THOMAS & Co.

Boring Engineers & Contractors,

ALICE BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co.,

IMPORT, EXPORT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Supply:—

OILMANSTORES,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price Lists ON REQUEST.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK AN GUARTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

Hours 9 to 6. BOMBAY.

TEXT OF THE DISPATCHES.

(*Continued from page* 10.)

maintained, and I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the Army Corps under his command. Day after day and night after night the enemy's infantry has been hurled against him in violent counter-attack which has never on any one occasion succeeded, whilst the trenches all over his position have been under continuous heavy artillery fire.

THREE COLONELS LOST.

The operations of the First Corps on this day resulted in the capture of several hundred prisoners, some field pieces, and machine guns.

The casualties were very severe, one brigade alone losing three of its four colonels.

The 3rd Division commenced a further advance and had nearly reached the plateau of Aizy when they were driven back by a powerful counter-attack supported by heavy artillery. The division, however, fell back in the best order, and finally entrenched itself about a mile north of Vailly Bridge, effectively covering the passage.

The 4th and 5th Divisions were unable to do more than maintain their ground.

5. On the morning of the 15th, after close examination of the position, it became clear to me that the enemy were making a determined stand; and this view was confirmed by reports which reached me from the French Armies fighting on my right and left, which clearly showed that a strongly entrenched line of defence was being taken up from the north of Compiegne, eastward and south-eastward, along the whole valley of the Aisne up to and beyond Rheims.

SIEGE GUN DESTRUCTION.

A few days previously the Fortress of Maubeuge fell and a considerable quantity of siege artillery was brought down from that place to strengthen the enemy's position in front of us.

During the 15th shells fell in our position which have been judged by experts to be thrown by eight-inch siege guns with a range of 10,000 yards. Throughout the whole course of the battle our troops have suffered very heavily from this fire, although its effect latterly was largely mitigated by more efficient and thorough entrenching, the necessity for which I impressed strongly upon Army Corps Commanders. In order to assist them in this work all villages within the area of our occupation were searched for heavy entrenching tools, a large number of which were collected.

A PLATEAU ABANDONED.

In view of the peculiar formation of the ground on the north side of the river between Missy and Soissons, and its extraordinary adaptability to a force on the defensive, the 5th Division found it impossible to maintain its position on the southern edge of the Chivres Plateau, as the enemy in possession of the village of Vregny to the west was able to bring a flank fire to bear upon it. The division had, therefore, to require to a line the left of which was at the village of Marguerite, and thence ran by the north edge of Missy back to the river to the east of that place.

With great skill and tenacity Sir Charles Fergusson maintained this position throughout the whole battle, although his trenches were necessarily on lower ground than that occupied by the enemy on the southern edge of the plateau, which was only 400 yards away.

General Hamilton with the 3rd Division vigorously attacked to the north, and regained all the ground he had lost on the 15th, which throughout the battle has formed a most powerful and effective bridge head.

6. On the 16th the 6th Division came up into line.

PROTECTING THE FLANK.

It had been my intention to direct the First Corps to attack and seize the enemy's position on the Chemin-des-Dames, supporting it with this new reinforcement. I hoped from the position thus gained to bring effective fire to bear across the front of the 3rd Division, which, by securing the advance of the latter, would also take the pressure off the 5th Division and the Third Corps.

But any further advance of the First Corps would have dangerously exposed my right flank. And, further, I learned from the French Commander-in-Chief that he was strongly reinforcing the 6th French Army on my left, with the intention of bringing up the Allied left to attack the enemy's flank and thus compel his retirement. I therefore sent the 6th Division to join the Third Corps with orders to keep it on the south side of the river, as it might be available in general reserve.

DRIVEN OUT OF TRENCHES.

On the 17th, 18th, and 19th the whole of our line was heavily bombarded, and the First Corps was constantly and heavily engaged. On the afternoon of the 17th the right flank of the 1st Division was seriously threatened. A counter attack was made by the Northamptonshire Regiment in combination with the Queen's, and one battalion of the Divisional Reserve was moved up in support. The Northamptonshire Regiment, under cover of mist, crept up to within a hundred yards of the enemy's trenches and charged with the bayonet, driving them out of the trenches and up the hill.

A very strong force of hostile infantry was then disclosed on the crest line. This new line was enfiladed by part of the Queen's and the King's Royal Rifles, which wheeled to their left on the extreme right of our infantry line and were supported by a squadron of cavalry on their outer flank. The enemy's attack was ultimately driven back with heavy loss.

On the 18th, during the night, the Gloucestershire Regiment advanced from their position near Chivy, filled in the enemy's trenches, and captured two Maxim guns.

A MIDNIGHT ATTACK.

On the extreme right the Queen's were heavily attacked, but the enemy was repulsed with great loss. About midnight the attack was renewed on the First Division, supported by artillery fire, but was again repulsed.

Shortly after midnight an attack was made on the left of the 2nd Division with considerable force which was also thrown back.

At about 1 p.m. on the 19th the 2nd Division drove back a heavy infantry attack strongly supported by artillery fire. At dusk the attack was renewed and again repulsed.

On the 18th I discussed with the General Officer Commanding the Second Army Corps and his Division Commanders the possibility of driving the enemy out of Conde, which lay between his two divisions and seizing the bridge which has remained throughout in his possession.

A NEW PLAN.

As, however, I found that the bridge was closely commanded from all points on the south side and that satisfactory arrangements were made to prevent any issue from it by the enemy by day or night. I decided that it was not necessary to incur the losses which an attack would entail, as, in view of the position of the Second and Third Corps, the enemy could make no use of Conde, and would be automatically forced out of it by any advance which might become possible for us.

7. On this day information reached me from General Joffre that he found it necessary to make a new plan, and to attack and envelop the German right flank.

It was now evident to me that the battle in which we had been engaged since the 12th instant must last some days longer until the effect of this new flank movement could be felt and a way opened to drive the enemy from his positions.

It thus became essential to establish some system of regular relief in the trenches, and I have used the infantry of the 6th Division for this purpose with good results. The relieved brigades were brought back alternately south of the river, and, with the artillery of the 6th Division, formed a general reserve on which I could rely in case of necessity.

The cavalry has rendered most efficient and ready help in the trenches, and have done all they possibly could to lighten the arduous and trying task which has of necessity fallen to the lot of the infantry.

On the evening of the 19th and throughout the 20th the enemy again commenced to show considerable activity. On the former night a severe counter-attack on the 3rd Division was repulsed with considerable loss, and from early on Sunday morning various hostile attempts were made on the trenches of the 1st Division.

GERMAN ATTACK FAILS.

During the day the enemy suffered another severe repulse in front of the 2nd Division, losing heavily in the attempt. In the course of the afternoon the enemy made desperate attempts against the trenches all along the front of the First Corps, but with similar results.

After dark the enemy again attacked the 2nd Division, only to be again driven back.

Our losses on these two days were considerable, but the number, as obtained, of the enemy's killed and wounded vastly exceeded them.

As the troops of the First Army Corps were much exhausted by this continual fighting, I reinforced Sir Douglas Haig with a brigade from the reserve, and called upon the 1st Cavalry Division to assist them.

On the night of the 21st another violent counter-attack was repulsed by the 2nd Division, the enemy losing heavily.

HEAVY GUNS ARRIVE.

On the 23rd the four six-inch howitzer batteries, which I had asked to be sent from home, arrived. Two batteries were handed over to the 2nd Corps and two to the First Corps. They were brought into action on the 24th with very good results.

Our experiences in this campaign seem to point to the employment of more heavy guns of a larger calibre in great battles which last for several days, during which time powerful entrenching work on both sides can be carried out.

These batteries were used with considerable effect on the 24th and the following days.

8. On the 23rd the action of General de Castelnau's Army on the Allied left developed considerably, and apparently withdrew considerable forces of the enemy away from the centre and east. I am not aware whether it was due to this cause or not, but until the 26th it appeared as though the enemy's opposition in our front was weakening.

OUR IMPREGNABLE TRENCHES

On that day, however, a very marked renewal of activity commenced. A constant and vigorous artillery bombardment was maintained all day, and the Germans in front of the 1st Division were observed to be "sapping" up to our lines and trying to establish new trenches. Renewed counter-attacks were delivred and beaten off during the course of the day, and in the afternoon a well-timed attack by the 1st Division stopped the enemy's entrenching work.

During the night of the 27th-28th the enemy again made the most determined attempts to capture the trenches of the 1st Division but without the slightest success.

Similar attacks were reported during these three days all along the line of the Allied front, and it is certain that the enemy then made one last great effort to establish ascendancy. He was, however, unsuccessful everywhere, and is reported to have suffered heavy losses. The same futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of the 28th, when they died away, and have not since been renewed.

R. F. A. AND AIRMEN PRAISED.

On former occasions I have brought to your Lordship's notice the valuable services performed during this campaign by the Royal Artillery.

Throughout the Battle of the Aisne they have displayed the same skill, endurance, and tenacity, and I deeply appreciate the work they have done.

Sir David Henderson and the Royal Flying Corps under his command have again proved their incalculable value. Great strides have been made in the development of the use of aircraft in the tactical sphere by establishing effective communication between aircraft and units in action.

It is difficult to describe adequately and accurately the great strain to which officers and men were subjected almost every hour of the day and night throughout this battle.

OUR LOSSES.

I have described above the severe character of the artillery fire which was directed from morning till night, not only upon the trenches, but over the whole surface of the ground occupied by our forces. It was not until a few days before the position was evacuated that the heavy guns were removed and the fire slackened. Attack and counter-attack occurred at all hours of the night and day throughout the whole position, demanding extreme vigilance, and permitting only a minimum of rest.

The fact that between September 12, to the date of this dispatch the total numbers of killed, wounded, and missing reached the figures amounting to 561 officers, 12,980 men, proves the severity of the struggle.

The tax on the endurance of the troops was further increased by the heavy rain and cold which prevailed for some ten or twelve days of this trying time.

The Battle of the Aisne has once more demonstrated the splendid spirit, gallantry, and devotion which animates the officers and men of his Majesty's forces.

MEN SPECIALLY PRAISED.

With reference to the last paragraph of my dispatch of September 7, I append the names of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men brought forward for special mention by Army Corps commanders and heads of departments for services rendered from the commencement of the campaign up to the present date.

I entirely agree with these recommendations and beg to submit them for your Lordship's consideration.

I further wish to bring forward the names of the following officers who have rendered valuable service; General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien and Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig (commanding First and Second Corps respectively) I have already mentioned in the present and former dispatches for particularly marked and distinguished service in critical situations.

Since the commencement of the campaign they have carried out all my orders and instructions with the utmost ability.

CAVALRY SUPERIORITY

Lieutenant-General W. P. Pulteney took over the command of the Third Corps just before the commencement of the Battle of the Marne, Throughout the subsequent operations he showed himself to be a most capable commander in the field and has rendered very valuable services.

Major-General E. H. H. Allenby and Major-General H. de la P. Gough have proved themselves to be cavalry leaders of a high order, and I am deeply indebted to them. The undoubted moral superiority which our cavalry has obtained over that of the enemy has been due to the skill with which they have turned to the best account the qualities inherent in the splendid troops they command.

In my dispatch of September 7 I mentioned the name of Brigadier-General Sir David Henderson and his valuable work in command of the Royal Flying Corps; and I have once more to express my deep appreciation of the help he has since rendered me.

THE STAFF.

Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Murray has continued to render me invaluable help as Chief of the Staff; and in hisarduous and responsible duties he has been ably assisted by Major-General Henry Wilson, Sub-Chief.

Lieutenant-General Sir Nevil Macready and Lieutenant-General Sir Willian Robertson have continued to perform excellent service as Adjutant-General and Quarter-master-General respectively.

The Director of Army Signals, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Fowler, has materially assisted the operations by the skill and energy which he has displayed in the working of the important department over which he presides.

Mr. Military Secretary, Brigadier-General the Hon. W. Lambton, has performed his arduous and difficult duties with much zeal and great efficiency.

I am anxious also to bring to your Lordship's notice the following names of officers of my Personal Staff, who throughout these arduous operations have shown untiring zeal and energy in the performance of their duties:

Aides-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Barry.
Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brooke.
Major Fitzgerald Watt.

Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Captain the Hon. F. E. Guest.

Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brindsley Fitzgerald

PRINCE ARTHUR'S WORK.

Major his Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.C., joined my Staff as Aide-de-Camp on September 14.

His Royal Highness's intimate knowledge of languages enabled me to employ him with great advantage on confidential missions of some importance, and his services have proved of considerable value.

I cannot close this dispatch without informing your lordship of the valuable services rendered by the Chief of the French Military Mission at my headquarters, Colonel Victor Huguet, of the French Artillery. He has displayed tact and judgment of a high order in many difficult situations, and has rendered conspicuous service to the allied cause.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant
(Signed), J. D. P. FRENCH,
Field-Marshal,
Commanding-in-Chief,
The British Army in the Field.

INDIAN MEDICAL VOLUNTEER CORPS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, President of the Bengal Medical Association has received a message from Sir Pardey Lukis, Director General of Indian Medical Service, asking for names and other particulars of medical men willing to serve under military rules temporarily either in India or at the front. On August 6th Dr. Sarbadhikari on behalf of the Associations offered a contingent of medical volunteers and received reply from the Viceroy that the offer would be mentioned if need arose.

Last Friday the Governor of Bengal received a deputation and on Sunday came a telegram from Sir Pardey Lukis asking for the names, ages and qualifications of medical men wishing to serve. On the suggestion of Col. Kirkpatrick the Association decided to elect the full strength of officers according to King's Regulations and the election has resulted as follows:—Commandant, under the command of a senior I.M.S. Officer, Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, second in command Dr. Mrigendra Lall Mitra; two other senior officers Dr. S. N. Chowdhury and Dr. S. N. Mookerjee and eight assistant surgeons.

The Association is drawing up a list of those willing to serve.

The Earl of Suffolk who was several years in India on Lord Curzon's Staff, has returned to India, this time in another capacity with the Territorial Force.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 16th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments should apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, [illegible] Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very [illegible]. No distinction between European and Indians. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI
[illegible] and Treasurer.

MAXIMUM of Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director,
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE WORLD FAMOUS "RED HAND"

ALLSOPP'S LAGER BEER.

A BRITISH BEER — FOR BRITISHERS.

As light as the continental brew but with the

TRUE BURTON FLAVOUR & QUALITY.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS:— Cutler Palmer & Co. The Wine Merchants of the East Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Call for it at any refreshment place: They all know it.

HENNESSY'S

"One Star"
"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

BRANDIES.

Sold by all Dealers.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" TRADE DIRECTORY.

Published every Saturday.

ARTS, JAPANESE CURIOS, SILKS.

DAINTY JAPANESE ARTICLES, have specially beenimported for Xmas presentation offerings by BESSHO & Co., Hornby Road. Normal Prices. Inspection invited.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENUINE SALE.—To make room for New Stocks. Gent's English made Boots and Shoes at greatly reduced prices in brown glace kid and willow Calf. DUNNETT & Co., Bombay.

CASH REGISTERS.

TIME, TROUBLE and MONEY saved by the use of NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS. See them in actual operation at our Office Dalal Street.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

ART Pictures Framing, Enlargements.—King & Co., opp. Singers, Bombay.

CHEMISTS.

PHILLIPS & CO. LTD.,—Bombay and Poona the leading Chemists in the Bombay Presidency. For High Class drugs and chemicals, at normal prices. Write for our General Catalogue.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—Famous for successful coaching in all Depts of Commerce, 80, Esplanade Road.

CONFECTIONER-CATERER.

GVEYSETTI—Chowpatti, Sea Face Manufacturing confectioner & caterer. Specialist in wedding cakes. Fresh chocolates daily. Refreshment room up to date.

CYCLES AND ACCESSORIES.

WELLINGTON CYCLE CO.—Bombay and Poona. Royal Enfield, Raleigh, Premier, B. S. A. and Royal Westend Cycles on cash or easy payment. Accessories and tyres at lowest prices; List free.

FIELD EQUIPMENTS.

ALL SOLD OUT? NO!!! The best store for the Front something "Hot," in the bitter cold trenches, can be obtained from McALPIN & Co., Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

FINE ARTS.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY. By appt. H. E. the Governor, Gallery of Engravings, Etchings, Sporting pictures.

FOR OUR FIGHTERS.

JUST PUBLISHED—A Book entitled "How to Knit and Make Garments and Hospital Comforts for our Soldiers and Sailors." Annas 8 per Copy. We keep a large stock of Knitting Wools of all kinds.

Evans, Fraser & Co

HOUSE AGENTS.

ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY.—Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents, 31 Hamam St., Bombay. Telephone 2569.

HOTELS.

WATSON'S HOTEL.—Coolest position, facing sea and gardens. Electric fittings. A la Carte Restaurant open.

HOTEL MAJESTIC, BOMBAY.—The Hotel de Luxe of Western India. Famous for its splendid accommodation and excellent cuisine. Under expert European Management.

JEWELLERS.

WEST END WATCH CO.—Bombay and Calcutta Watches, Clocks, Jewellery of every description. Catalogues free on demand. Watches repaired whether of our own or other makes. 373 Hornby Road.

FOR SILVER, ELECTRO PLATE and Jewellery, go to TREACHER & CO., LTD., where you get first-class quality, up-to-date artistic designs and skilled workmanship at moderate prices.

LADIES COSTUMIERS.

TO LADIES.—Robes suitable for Day and Evening Wear. The latest styles at LONDON PRICES. Watch our Windows. BADHAM, PILE & Co. Ltd.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co., are issuing Life Policies to meet all requirements at minimum cost. Specially reduced rates for Europeans. For particulars apply to Messrs. King King & Co., Bombay.

METAL CEILINGS, TILES ETC.

THE BOMBAY TILE MART, 21 Bank Street, Fort. FLOORING AND WALL TILES, Marble tiles and slabs, Asbestos tiles and sheets. METALLIC CEILINGS AND CEMENTS. CONTRACTS TAKEN.

MILLINERY.

JUST RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL.—Very latest smart Sunshades, Motor Bonnets, Motor Scarfs of every description Velvet Hats, Dent's Gloves, EMELIE WINGROVE, 111 Esplanade Road.

MULTIGRAPH LETTER PRINTING.

A "MULTIGRAPHED LETTER" will carry your "Selling Talk" straight to the people who need your goods. And because of its quality it will be read. We Multigraph Letters through ribbon or ink. Prices moderate. WARDEN & Co., Bombay.

Continued on 6th column.

LONDON LETTER.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ALIEN.

GERMANS IN ENGLAND

WHOLESALE DISMISSALS.

LETTER-WRITING SCHEME THAT FAILED.

THE PROBLEM OF THE REFUGEES.

As a result of a newspaper scare campaign against German and Austrian subjects employed in England, most of them, whether naturalised or not, have been dismissed from their employment.

The letter-writing scheme which was inaugurated in Germany for the primary purpose of influencing neutral nations, and of making people in Great Britain think that all was well in Germany has failed because of its thoroughness. Letters from people in Germany to friends in Britain and other countries stating that industry and trade was unimpaired, and drawing a picture of Germany as still a happy contented country, have been found on examination to be so much alike as to make it certain that they were written on instructions contained in some German code.

The problem of what to do with the daily increasing influx of Belgian refugees is not yet solved.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

There have been a few changes in our conditions as spectators of the world War. We do not, for example, know any more about what is going on in France and Belgium, Prussia and Poland; but we know something now about the battles of the past. A week ago the War Office released for publication a long dispatch from Sir John French, the first for many weeks, describing the fighting in Northern France during the middle of September. It is dated Sept. 17, covers ten days, and therefore carries us only to the Battle of the Marne. Of all that followed the German retreat the prolonged struggle on the Aisne, which ended without our knowing it, and the movements leading to the Battle of the Coast we have no news beyond the daily bulletins, which grow, if possible, barer than ever. But we have our consolations, apart from the prattlings of the **headquarters. Eye-witness, for to-day's** papers contain the dispatches recording the naval action in the Heligoland Bight on August 28. Official caution, while veiling from us the operations of the biggest armies ever brought together, in the most momentous action of historic time, permits us to hear details of our countrymen at the safe distance of two calendar months. The absence of fresh news is made up to us in other ways. We have, for instance, the vigorous campaign against "the enemy in our midst," which is the headliner's worn description of the Germans and Austrians who, having so far been registered and allowed a measure of liberty, are now to be placed in strict military custody. All the men are to be "rounded up." There is to be no discrimination. The waiter and the barber, the shopkeeper and the stock-**broker, the doctor and the artisan; new**comer or old resident; the young bachelor or the man married to an English woman, with children attending an English school all alike are arrested and imprisoned, preparatory to settlement in concentration camps, there to be maintained at the public expense and in unproductive idleness for as long as the Inferno of mutual destruction continues. For so, it is decreed, the safety of the realm demands.

THE ATTACK UPON THE ALIEN.

The campaign against the alien enemy did not become "violent" (to use the favourite adjective of the Press Bureau) until last week. When war broke out the War and Home Offices took certain necessary action,—arresting known or suspected spies, and ordering all persons of German and Austrian nationality to submit themselves for registration. These were ordered to report themselves periodically to the police, and were forbidden to go outside a five-mile radius of their homes. Such restrictions as these would have been no hardship at all if in other respects conditions had been uncharged. But aliens have not unnaturally, come under suspicion. German clerks, waiters, barbers, governesses, tutors, and every other kind of worker were dismissed. Professional and business men who had neglected to become naturalised, hurried to change their names. Day by day the "Times" contained columns of advertisements announcing the transformation of Germanic names into simple unsuspicious English forms,—not always, as one found, in time to avert financial ruin. It seemed, to begin with, that the Government and the public would be satisfied with these measures of precaution, but a change of temper came with the discovery of the enormous extent and complexity of German espionage. A fortnight ago the Press Bureau published an extremely cheerful account of the checkmating of the German spy in England. The official view there proclaimed was that the whole business had been perfectly well known to the Home Office for years, that every German spy had been under observation, that his messages had been stopped, and that from the beginning to end he had been harmless, while at the outbreak of war every known spy had been safely put under restraint. To many readers, not afflicted by spy mania, it seemed that this account was altogether too optimistic. It was absurd to imagine that the operations of Scotland Yard, if adequately described in the Press Bureau's memorandum, were anything like sufficient to deal with the enormous organisation of the German Secret Service, and this view was almost immediately confirmed. The condition of things in the French and German lines, with the alleged presence of German spies in British, French and Belgian uniforms, or wearing the badge of the Red Cross, was believed to be reflected in this country. More systematic precautions accordingly were taken. **The discovery of spies among the crowds of** the Belgian refugees led to the closing of the North Sea ports to refugees, and all aliens were cleared away from the East Coast districts. So far nothing had been done to suggest that the nation or the authorities were succumbing to panic but last week there was a regrettable outburst of mob violence against German shopkeepers in South London.

A SCARE CAMPAIGN.

The Northcliffe newspapers had started a care campaign, and this was the first evidence of its success. Day by day the "Evening News" came out with posters about armies of Germans entrenched in London hotels, and the cry was taken up by the cheap picture papers. This clearly foreshadowed the clearing out of all Germans and Austrian waiters, hotel managers, etc., and on each successive day the hotels and restaurants published announcements as to their activity in dismissing their foreign employees,—sometimes, as in the case of the Carlton Hotel, men who had been in their places for twenty years or more. The campaign was then extended to Germans employed **in workshops, those in shops and offices hav**ing long since suffered the penalty of their nationality. The newspaper campaign was accompanied by sharp action by the Home Office; all over the country, so that to-day, it would seem, practically every German and Austrian subject has been thrown out of work and all the men of military age are in custody. Further, there are indications in the newspapers that naturalised Germans are to be subject to the same treatment. One very large firm announces in this morning's papers that it has just dismissed all the naturalised Germans in its employ. These, being British subjects, cannot, without an alteration in the law, be treated as prisoners of war, or otherwise put under restraint except as the result of a criminal charge. It is difficult to understand what the theory may be as to their immediate future. Work is out of the question, and they cannot obtain assistance from any of the public relief funds and committees. The case of the wives and families of the thousands of Germans who have been "rounded up" is still more distressing. Their only hope, presumably, will be in whatever help can be rendered by the rich people of German extraction who have so far not been touched; though it is certain that if the public temper remains unchecked or unaltered, no possibility of service to their own people will long be left to any German, however wealthy or influential they may be. "Big game among the aliens" is to-day's poster of the "Evening News": A work of unavoidable precaution has unfortunately been carried out unintelligently and with a lamentable lack of generosity and human feeling. The Government could, of course, have commanded the fullest public support in whatever measures it thought right to take for national security, but it is a great pity that what has been done should have the appearance of surrender to the superstitions of the mob or the leadership of Lord Northcliffe. It is probable that aliens living in England are generally secure from mischievous activity so long as they are employed in making a livelihood. The knowledge that the smallest suspicion of their loyalty to England would result in dismissal and destitution for themselves and their families is, almost certainly, a sufficient safeguard in 99 cases out of 100; and the Home Office should be easily competent to deal with the 100th instance. Many people will regret that it has not been possible to complete the precautionary measures without bringing hardship upon so many harmless and reputable individuals.

BY NEWSPAPER AND MAIL.

We have all confessed to astonishment at the completeness of the German organisation for influencing the neutral nations, but in point of fact our great security is in the stupidity of German thoroughness. Sir James Barrie, in an ironic interview with an American pressman, expressed the hope that Count Bernsdorff and his staff would continue their policy of supplying the American papers with news and comments, and nothing else could so effectually help the cause of the Allies with the American public. The same is true of the amazing campaign conducted from Germany through the post. There must at this moment be thousands of people in Germany, many of them American and English women married to Germans, who are constantly employed in writing letters of a particular kind to people in England and the neutral countries. They write to their friends and they write to people whose addresses they have obtained. The letters are all of the same order; they contain the same statements, arguments, and explanations. They quote the same incidents—such, for example, as the atrocities alleged to have been committed upon German residents in Belgium by Belgians, and the alleged dropping of a bomb on Nuremburg before a single German bomb was thrown on Antwerp or Paris or any other cities. These diligent correspondents present the same picture of Germany—united, confident, trusting in the Kaiser, industry and trade unimpaired; food abundant; work and recreation flowing as usual; the armies triumphant; the soldiers of Germany valiant and gentle, as against the friends on the other side, committing unheard of atrocities. And they are apt to wind up with attacks of intense bitterness upon England for its treachery and hypocrisy and sordid ambitions, and its unholy determination to destroy the German Empire. Specimens of such letters as these, received by people of all kinds in the country are constantly being passed on to the editors of newspapers, while the Censorship department has thousands of them in its stores. One may well ask, what is the good of it all to Germany? The assertions can make no impression upon anybody; the arguments, such as they are, are all answered in advance by the published correspondence of the Foreign Offices, and the accusations against the Allied Armies are made ludicrous or infamous by the present condition of the Belgian cities and villages. In a brilliant leading article the other day the "Manchester Guardian" handled the business, and I cannot do better than quote a passage:—

"But in trying to do the trick too well its authors have ruined it. Too many of these letters were sent, and their English recipients have begun to send them to the newspapers. They can thus be compared, and it is found, first, that they were posted in enormous batches from Genoa and a few other points in neutral territory, and, secondly, that they are nearly all uniform in pattern, obviously conforming to a type suggested in some German code of instructions for volunteers willing to fight with the pen. The advent of one or two bullets of this kind might seem accidental, but here it is a case of epistolary shrapnel, and shrapnel is always official, and cannot be taken for anything else. Why did the authors of this ingenious scheme for making our flesh creep not think of that? No doubt it was very efficient of them to try to fool us. But why did they give their own fooling no chance? We fancy, because of their pride of efficiency—the same pride of efficiency that blinded them to the fatal flaws in their own efficient inquiries into the state of Ireland and of India and of English politics and of the British army, and in their efficiently argued conclusions that Ireland and India would revolt during a foreign war, that there would be civil war in England, and that the British army had no fight in it. It was really very efficient, in a sense, to pry into Irish and Indian affairs far enough to get materials for making an almost learned and elaborate blunder about them. At any rate it was semi-efficient; if carried further it might have been quite efficient; but the war has already shown, much to our satisfaction and encouragement in England, that in its lack of the last touch of finish it is absolutely characteristic of modern German officialism."

THE HOMELESS NATION.

What is to be done for the Belgian people? That is the most pressing of all questions at present facing England, apart from the supreme task of prosecuting the War. Since the fall of Antwerp they have been pouring in thousands into England,—at a rate during last week of 8,000 or 10,000 a day. Committees, at Folkestone and the other ports have dealt with them on landing. Those with money have been helped to suitable quarters; the others are being sheltered in institutions and distributed in private houses all over the country. The total number of Belgian refuges in London is not at present ascertainable, but it must be much more than 100,000. Among them there are many middle-class people, some of whom have managed to secure fragments of their property. Most have come without anything. What is to become of them? They are at present being treated as guests of the Government, or of the people who have taken them into their homes. They are unoccupied,—a condition which, as their exile is prolonged, will be no less injurious for themselves than embarrassing for their hosts. The Government up to now has taken the view that the refugees are not to be put in the way of earning a livelihood. This is in deference to trade-union and other opinion that, especially in a time of special stress like the present, work could only be found for foreign refugees at the expense of our own people, while if it were given lower than the market rates the effect would be permanent economic injury. The standpoint of the relief workers generally is that they cannot be maintained in indefinite idleness and that they must therefore be employed in such occupations as do not compete with British workers. Work has been found for a few, very few; and the problem remains unsolved. It is further complicated by the terrible state of things in Holland, where an immense multitude of Belgians, estimated at anything between one and two million, have taken refuge from the invaders. The resources of the Dutch people are being strained to the utmost. In many towns the refugees far outnumber the inhabitants, and the mere business of feeding them day by day is crushing. Money and food has been going out from England; but those who have been working in the refugee districts report that the appeal is everywhere made for more help from England. Obviously it will have to be given, but whether in view of the certainty of great distress among us during the winter, it will be possible to send over free ships for the transport of some thousands of the destitute Belgians (this is what is specially asked for) remains to be seen.

THE TEMPER OF LONDON.

The temper of the London people these days makes an interesting subject of study. War has altered in countless ways the appearance of the streets, and the externals of social life. Flags and patriotic badges, collection boxes for all the relief funds, shops full of war equipment, and an ever growing foreign population, bring the war home to us at every turn. The posters of the newspapers, with their quick changes through the afternoon, are a perpetual reminder. Several French dailies have been printed and sold in London for weeks, and now we have the "Independence Belge." Charing Cross Station from day to day receives train-loads of refugees and the wounded, and the arrival of these invariably causes excitement. Men in uniform are everywhere. They have become so familiar that no one notices them, while bodies of troops or recruits march through without disturbing the quiet of the streets. Official trade returns speak optimistically about the comparative absence of unemployed. Many trades, stimulated by the war, are booming; many others keep up without serious loss. But we know that masses of business and professional people are hard hit, and that under employment (which does not appear in the returns) with consequent and grave diminution of wages, is widely prevalent. Prices rise, though at present less markedly than we expected. The change that affects us all most strikingly is the protective darkening of London at night, our principal precaution against the German aerial fleet—the one form of invasion which to the ordinary man and woman has become, not only a possibility, but a likely event. The street lamps are kept low, shop fronts are shaded, flash signs are prohibited, motor cars and buses, and trams run almost unlighted. All this implies a manifest increase in the dangers of the streets at night; but so far there has been no published evidence of increased crime. That may, or must come if the policy of darkness is continued; and continued it certainly will be until the Government is convinced that the dangers of a Zeppelin raid have ceased to exist.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S EXPLOIT.

Reproduced from "The Sphere."

How Submarine "E 9" again cored a point off the enemy by sinking a Destroyer (Seen on Left).

THE NEW KING OF ROUMANIA.

HIS SPEECH ON ACCESSION.

The following is the text of the Speech of the new King of Rumania delivered when he took the oath of accession in the Chamber of Deputies. After having pronounced the oath, King Ferdinand said:—

Called to the Throne by the grace of God and the national will in succession to the great founder who has bequeathed to me as a sacred heritage the feeling of affection and the fidelity of a whole people, I find in my love for the nation the strength to undertake without hesitation the difficult task which falls upon me, and which is consecrated by the example of him whom we all mourn as a father.

In devoting the labour of my whole life to the development of the resources of the State I am guided by the conviction that the enduring existence of a people can only be assured by continual progress. The first King of Rumania found the strongest support in the union of all Rumanians round the Throne on every occasion when exceptional circumstances demanded it. I am sure that, animated by the same elevated patriotism, the Rumanians will in the future rally round the Throne and the country in thought and action.

The King concluded with an expression of his determination, as a good Rumanian and as King, to consecrate himself without intermission to his country.

A MOBILISED VOLUNTEER'S UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your military readers inform a Volunteer who has been called out for actual service is entitled to discard his uniform at any time or is it not a fact that from the date on which he has been called out and receives the regimental pay of his rank he has to wear the King's uniform irrespective of his civic occupation. By this I mean that a Volunteer who has been mobilised has not the right of appearing in civilian dress until such time as the corps to which he belongs has been demobilised. Am I right in this contention? Yours etc.—

J. R. M.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" TRADE DIRECTORY.

Continued from 1st column.

OILS.

PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRIT.—Best for Motor Cars, Motor Bicycles, and Naphtha Lamps. Imported in cases containing 2 tins of 4 gallons each. Sold by all Motor Car dealers. Prices on application.
STANDARD OIL Co. OF NEW YORK, Ballard Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

THE HOUSE FOR KODAK SUPPLIES.—Cheapest and Best House for Photographers. Developing and Printing a Speciality. PRABHAKAR BROTHERS, opposite Bombay Club, Bombay, Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WHAT about that photography you have been putting off so long!!! Why not send some home instead of stereotyped Christmas Cards. OUR GREETING CARDS are "just the thing." An early appointment is essential. VERNON'S STUDIOS Esplanade Road.

PIANOS.

BRITISH PIANOS are like the British Soldier "Unequalled." Allison, Brinsmead and Collard Pianos, the Pick of the market. Perfect—all details. Rs. 350 to 1,750. S. ROSE & Co., Fort Bombay.

PROVISIONS.

ITALIAN STORES, 105 Medows St., Fort—Provision and Wine Merchants. Fresh consignments from home twice monthly. Best of every articles, moderate rate.

PAINTER.

S. MITHA & SONS, sign-board, house and building decorators. Tamarind Lane.

PURE FOOD.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK.—Best Cow's Milk, finest sugar—nothing else. NESTLE'S MILK FOOD. Makes children strong.

THE WILTSHIRE DAIRY FARM and Clare Road Bakery, Byculla, supplies the BEST Bread, Milk, Butter, and Cream in Bombay. English throughout. Nursery Milk a speciality.

HAMS, Bacon, Stilton, Gorgonzola, English Cheshire and Cheddar, Canadian Cheeses, all kinds of provision and cold weather delicasies, imported fortnightly, direct from England by PYRKES PROVISION STORES, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

REFRESHMENTS.

CORNAGLIA'S 83, 85, Medows Street, Branches, 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and Arsenal Road, Poona, leading Refreshment Palace. Confectionery, Iced Drinks, Best Wines, Chocolates, Catering for Parties, Specialists in Wedding Cakes.

RESTAURANT.

GREEN'S Open Air Restaurant, Silver grill, Saloon Bars, Billiards, Orchestra.

SHORTHAND—TYPEWRITING SCHOOL.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Specialized and individual tuition in Shorthand and Typewriting. Opp. Whiteaways, 281 Hornby Road, Fort.

THE MEN'S WEAR HOUSE.

FOR Genuine value our IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, cannot be equalled. Guaranteed pure linen, hemstitching extra strong, full size, soft finish. Rs.8-8 per dozen. ASQUITH & LORD LTD., Bombay.

TOBACCONISTS.

CURZON & Co.—Wholesale and retail TOBACCONISTS, 131,133 Esplanade Road, Bombay.
N.B. Up-country orders executed promptly.

VACANCIES.

ARE constantly occurring for TRAINED MEN in all departments, and the requirement will have increased tenfold when the reaction after the War takes place.
ARE YOU TRAINED. If not, write at once for full free particulars to the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 11 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

WASHING AND DYEING.

ORIENT WASHING AND DYEING WORKS.—The best Dyers, Glazers, Dry Cleaners. 14, Hamum Street, Fort.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

THE BERNA WATCH CO.—Sole Representative H. Madoerin, King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, stands alone as the Only House, importing the Produce of its Own Factory—incorporated with UNION HORLOGERE.

X'MAS TOY BAZAR.

INDIAN CURIOS and a great selection of presentation articles at specially reduced prices. X'mas presents and toys a speciality. H. L. PEERMAHOMED, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw, 305 Hornby Road.

INCANDESCENT GAS is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting *The LANCET* (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom

TO BE WELL DRESSED IS SUCCESS

We carry the largest and most varied stock in the East of the

LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

'COSTUMES'

AND

'MILLINERY'

"GOWNS" FOL ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY

OF

READY TO WEAR

FROCKS

in our usual irreproachable Style, Cut and Finish.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions. BOMBAY

STANDARD

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

OF

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd

CALCUTTA.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS & CATARRHS—

Syrup of Vasak—Adulsa or Ardusa—(*Adhatoda Vasika*) has a considerable reputation all over India as an *expectorant* and *antispasmodic*, and is largely prescribed in consumption and other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. There is a saying that "no man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists." Our Syrup possesses all the therapeutic properties of Vasaka to the fullest extent. It gives excellent results in Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Phthisis, Asthma, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus &c. as. 10 per 4 oz. phial.

Syrup of Vasaka with Hypophosphite & Tolu.—A combination of Specifics highly efficacious in all chest affections. Re. 1 per 4 oz. phial

Syrup Calcii Hypophosphite.—This preparation contains one grain of Hypophosphite of lime in each fluid dram. It is an invaluable remedy for those who are susceptible to Coughs, Colds and Catarrhs. Re. 1 per 6 oz. phia

FOR NERVOUS & MUSCULAR DEBILITY—

'Asvan' (*compound Elixir of Aswagandha with Sodium Glycerophosphate and Sodium Formate*). Most of the ingredients of this preparation have been in use in India from the earliest times, and are still very largely prescribed by physicians of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems. It gives wonderful results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, Loss of Vigour, Decay of Old Age, Neurasthenia and Debility of every kind. It is a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion, and as such, is indispensable for scholars and athletes. It is more powerful in action than wine tea or coffee, but is absolutely free from any unpleasant secondary effect Rs. 1/8 per pint bottle.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists and direct FROM

Agents: NATIONAL AGENCY,

Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS beg to inform their numerous customers that they have not increased their prices of Provisions and Stores, neither will they do so, unless compelled by increased cost on future shipments.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ENEMY'S SUPPLIES.

SUSPICIOUS CHARTERINGS.

SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

It was shown in "The Times" how great was the possibility of Germany's being provisioned through neutral countries, writes a correspondent in "The Times," American shippers of grain and other commodities are undoubtedly lending themselves to this device in order to fulfil orders placed with them by German agents in the United States.

A circumstance, which looks particularly suspicious in the light of recent events, is the wholesale chartering of steamers by an American firm with a German name. Many large vessels were taken, and the form of employment was what is known as "time-charter." This particular firm of charterers have for many years been engaged, among other trades, in trading between the United States and Hamburg or Rotterdam. Their interests are German interests, and their chief European headquarters are situated in Hamburg. Up to the moment of the declaration of war they were shipping grain and goods to Hamburg. Indeed, one of their steamers, a British boat, was obligingly sent there, too late to get away in time to avoid capture—a nice gift for the Kaiser. Their operations are now of greater interest.

LLOYD'S NOT ADVISED.

It appears that Lloyd's are no longer kept posted with the positions of any of the steamers they have on time-charter. Only from the various owners can anything be learnt of them, and, so long as they are not sent to ports, the entrance of which is absolutely prohibited, these owners have no power to stop them. It is most significant to discover that they are being sent to Rotterdam, to Scandinavian ports, and to Genoa, laden principally with grain—which is Germany's most urgent need. There is every reason to believe, however, that the Government authorities have been quietly advised of such movements of steamers as are available.

A further steamer has been chartered by American shippers to carry a cargo of wheat from the Gulf of Mexico to Genoa. She is a Spanish vessel, and the freight paid was the high one of 4s. 6d. per quarter. It is interesting to note that neutral steamers are more than ever in demand when the destination is Genoa. It would appear to be increasingly necessary to urge upon the Italian Government the advisability of giving a guarantee that such cargoes shall not leave Italy again. The consignment of grain to Germany by way of Switzerland is so simple that there can be little doubt that a large proportion of the wheat and oats shipped to Genoa must eventually find its way over the border. The sympathies of the Italian Government with the Allies are sufficiently well known to ensure their prompt supervision of all such transactions.

COAL FOR GERMAN WARSHIPS.

While the coaling of German warships in the Atlantic is the subject of so much comment, it is permissible, perhaps, to wonder whether American coal is still being shipped to South American ports for this purpose. The stocks of coal at the port of Bahia seems to be in need of considerably more frequent replenishment than hitherto. Soon after the outbreak of war a British steamer, was chartered at the high rate of 25s. per ton freight to carry a cargo of 4,500 tons of coal to that port, and already another steamer is being sought for to carry a further 4,500 tons for delivery there. This time a neutral steamer is required and, the market being easier, a freight of 15s. per ton will probably be paid. Bahia is not a large coaling station, its principal trade usually being done in sailing ships.

An Italian steamer was chartered the other day to carry about 6,000 tons of coal from Virginia to Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan. Already a steamer is being asked for to convey a further 1,500 tons, sailing a month later. It is suggested that these cargoes are for coaling the American Fleet, however, though it must be admitted that coal so required is usually chartered through a different channel. It is hardly probable, all the same, that German war-vessels wishing to leave the Pacific to join an Atlantic squadron could get so far as the Straits of Magellan upon such supplies as would be obtainable in the Pacific.

FRONTIER RAIDS BY MAHSUDS.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 13.

An attack by the Mahsuds upon Torikhai village is reported from the Frontier. Four men are said to have been killed and some towers burnt.

FIGHT AT RAZMAK.

News has been received from Waziristan that the old feud between the Mahsuds and the Darwesh Kel Waziris has broken out afresh; a short time ago it was reported that these tribes had settled their differences and determined to live in peace in future. The peace was short-lived and on the fourth instant a fight occurred at Razmak in which two men were killed on each side. The Mahsuds were apparently victorious and set fire to all towers belonging to Tori Khel in Razmak.

At a Durbar held at Shillong on November 12th Sir Archdale Earle expressed satisfaction that Assam had responded cordially and loyally as other provinces to the call to co-operate as regards the war. All sections of the community had vied with one another in expressions of loyalty and there was no doubt of their sincerity.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PEACE PLAN.

A TRIBUNAL OF THE GREAT POWERS

NECESSITY FOR ARMED FORCE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

"The one permanent move for obtaining peace which has yet been suggested with any reasonable chance of attaining its object is by an agreement among the Great Powers, by which each should pledge itself not only to abide by the decisions of a common tribunal, but to back with force the decision of that common tribunal.

"The great civilized nations of the world which possess force should combine by solemn agreement in a great world league for peace and righteousness. A Court should be created—a changed and amplified Hague Court would meet the requirements—composed of representatives of each nation, these representatives being sworn to act in each case as judges pure and simple, not in a representative capacity. The nations should agree on certain rights that should not be questioned, such as territorial integrity, the right to deal with their own domestic affairs, with such matters as whom they should and should not admit to residence and citizenship within their own borders.

"All should guarantee each of their number in possession of these rights. All should agree that other matters at issue between any of them, or between any of them and any one of a number specified outside the civilized nations should be submitted to the Court as above constituted. They should, furthermore, agree not only to abide by the decision of the Court, but all to unite with military forces to enforce the decree. Under these circumstances it would be possible to agree on a limitation of armaments that would be real and effective."

PRESENT HELPLESSNESS OF NEUTRALS.

Such is the scheme propounded by Mr. Roosevelt for the eventual peace of the world in the most interesting article he has yet written for the "New York Times," says the Washington correspondent of "The Times." He recognizes that the scheme is not perfect, that it would take time to educate the nations up to it, that it postulates reasonable good faith; but he believes that it would do more than any other plan yet broached to rescue neutral nations in a case like the violation of the neutrality of Belgium from the fear of a position of humiliating impotence created by the fact that "our neutrality can only be preserved by failure to help to right what is wrong." National morality, Mr. Roosevelt thinks, is slowly developing to a pitch which renders the scheme not entirely Utopian.

We are still (he continues) a lamentably long distance away from the goal, but we have taken a few steps toward that goal. A hundred years ago the English-speaking peoples of Britain and America regarded one another as inveterate and predestined enemies, just as three centuries previously had been the case in Britain itself between those who dwelt in the northern half and those who dwelt in the southern half of the island. Now war is unthinkable between us. Moreover, there is a real advance in good will, respect and understanding between the United States and all the other nations of the earth.

It is necessary, Mr. Roosevelt concludes, to do everything possible to make that growth continue.

But we must not blind ourselves to the fact that as yet this growth is not such as in any shape or way to warrant us in relying for our ultimate safety in a great national crisis upon anything except the strong fibre of our national character and upon such preparation in advance as will give that character adequate instruments wherewith to make proof of its strength.

GUARDING THE KAISER

PRECAUTIONS DURING HIS STAY IN LUXEMBURG

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News," wiring on October 22, states:—

A native of Luxemburg, who has just arrived here from Geneva, says the Kaiser stayed in the capital of the Grand Duchy most of September, and did not leave till the 27th, except to assist at the German occupation of Nancy, which, as everybody knows never materialised.

He stopped at the German Legation. All the surrounding streets were barricaded 200 yards away. On the roof had been planted a mitrailleuse, like the famous quick-firer that Mr. Geoffrey Young discovered on the Madeleine, which, in his felicitous phrase, "ensured the civic safety;" and on the frowning eminences of the old fort Olizy was a howitzer and a gigantic searchlight. The Emperor's retinue comprised 350 officers.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, were at the residence of M. Tony Dutrieux, the Puteaux merchant.

Later on the Kaiser went to the Eastern sphere of operations, but after Oct. 2 many of the German staff took up their quarters at Arlon.

"INDIAN INK".

Published in aid of the

IMPERIAL WAR FUND.

SHORT STORIES by Sir George Young husband, Irene Burn, P C. Wren "Subaltern" and other well known writers.

POEMS by Rabindranath Tagore 'A.W.' R.C. Bannerjee and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS by Major Corbett Frank, Leah, Captain Pulley.

REPRODUCTIONS IN COLOUR OF pictures by prominent Indian artists.

Price Re. 1 (one). Book orders at once.

Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.

Bombay: Messrs. THACKER & Co.

Madras: Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM &Co.

And at all Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co's bookstalls.

WHITEAWAYS' SPECIALIZE IN CHILDREN'S WEAR.

DURING THE WEEK WE ARE HAVING A SPECIAL DISPLAY IN THE SHOW ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR.

The latest fashions in smart millinery tunic frocks, boys' hatschildren's underwear infants, long robes, slips, cloaks, pelisses petticoats, frocks, and all nursery requirements.

C 51

White Bengaline stitched hats for girls and boys, trimmed all colored cords.

Rs. 2-4.

C 50

Neat Tunic of white Cambric trimmed as sketch with saxe or navy stripe. Suitable for boys or girls. Good style. Good value. Size 18 in.

Re. 1-8.

Just received smart braided Paletots. Light weight for Bombay.

A visit of inspection invited. Electric lifts to all floors.

C 52

Very dainty hat, in coarse white chip, trimmed as sketch with pink, sky or white ribbon. Nice medium size.

Rs. 3-15.

We have just received a consignment of smart White Muslin Frocks. Rich openwork Embroidery and plenty of lace and insertion. Sizes for children of all ages.

C 53

A very dainty satin Crinoline Bonnet, very effectively trimmed with pink or blue rosettes and strings.

Rs. 3-12.

GILLETTE BLADES

Our new stock has just arrived. 12 in a nickel Case for Rs. 3-4.

C 54

Dainty little Bonnet of Crinoline straw, threaded with ribbon, finished bows and strings as sketch. Stocked in white or biscuit color.

Rs. 4-8.

We hold the largest and most varied stock of children's wear in Bombay.

PRICES AS USUAL.

C 55

Child's white nainsook Pinafore, well trimmed as sketch with wide embroidery insertion. Best quality, well made. 1st size.

Rs. 2-8.

C 56

A Tunic that is right in every way, material, style and price. Soft cambric in either saxe, blue or khaki, trimmed with pretty colored galon Suits boys or girls. Size 18 in.

Re. 1-12.

MANCHESTER SHEETS.

2,000 pairs pure bleached Sheets, for single beds.

Wonderful value, hemmed ready for use. Size 90 x 54

Rs. 3-15 a pair.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

HAMMOND!

THE TYPEWRITER OF ALL LANGUAGES.

"JUST TURN THE KNOB"

ON THE NEW

THE MOST PORTABLE **MULTIPLEX HAMMOND VISIBLE** HIGHEST SPEED

AND CHANGE *INSTANTLY* FROM PICA TYPE TO *ITALICS*, OR FROM ENGLISH TO GERMAN, GREEK, RUSSIAN, PERSIAN, ARABIC, ETC.

350 SETS OF TYPE IN 30 LANGUAGES.

All May Be Used on the same Machine

Cards and Envelopes Written *without bending*.
Alignment Permanently Perfect.

Takes Any Width of Paper.
Most Durable Typewriter Made.

"If It isn't a *Multiplex Hammond* It isn't a Complete Typewriter"

READ THE ADVANTAGES.

TEST THE MACHINE.

Get a *Multiplex Hammond* NOW and Avoid Later On that Feeling of Having Gotten In Wrong.

THE VALUE OF AN OPINION.

I have used typewriting machines of many kinds over a period of more than 30 years. For the last 20 years I have used the Hammond and in my opinion it is by far the best and most practical machine on the market. It is very strong and durable. I am still using one which I have had for about 18 years, and it has been carried about the districts of India, badly smashed up in bullock carts, has been taken to Europe and back many times, again badly smashed up in an Italian train, but is still working (after repairs effected by the local agency) almost as well as ever.

The latest model, the Multiplex runs on ball bearings, has a fine elastic touch, and enables the operator to work at a great speed and with great ease. In every respect I am sure as a practical operator with probably greater experience than any other man in India, that the Hammond is the best machine available. Its durability makes it by far the cheapest machine of its class.

(Sd.) F. C. O. BEAMAN,
Judge of the High Court, BOMBAY.

Suppose you ask for literature! Call your stenographer now while you think of it.

MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY Co.,

56, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

MOTOR TYRE MANUFACTURERS TO H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

THE NAME ON A TYRE

is evarything. See that the name on yours is

DUNLOP

and then you will be sure of the utmost satisfaction. What your tyres cost depends on the length of service they give you, and though you may pay a little more for a Dunlop it will be cheapest in the end.

The range of tyres made the Dunlop Rubber Company,—comprising the Cambridge and the Pericles, —provides "The Best Tyre for Every Need."

IN TIME OF WAR

In buying Dunlop you spend your money to the best advantage, and you help to support the workpeople of your own Empire who make them.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY.
LARGEST USERS OF PLANTATION RUBBER IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
Registered Offices:—150 & 152, *Clerkenwell Road, London, (E. C.)*

TRADE MARK.

3 Wallace St., BOMBAY. 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. 14, Baillie St., COLOMBO. Kashmere Gate, DELHI. 188c. Mount Road. MADRAS.

DUNLOP SOILD TYRES FOR HEAVY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

NEW MODEL

POPULAR TENNIS RACKETS

The "LE SUEUR" a beautifully balanced racket Rs. 27/8 nett.

"WILDING" (F. H. AYRES & Co. Celebrated make Rs. 25 nett.
S. N. D. " " Rs. 25 nett.
F. H. AYRES & CO., Champion Tennis Balls Rs. 12 doz.

DUNNETT & Co.
BOMBAY.

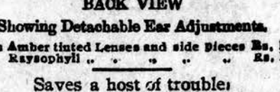
WORKSHOP TOOLS, BATH ROOM FITTINGS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Cooking Stoves & Ranges, Railway Stores, Oil Engines, Jewellers' Rolling Mills, Wood Working Machinery, Sanitary Wares, Electric Light Chandeliers, Telephones & Accessories, Telescopic Ladders,
Sugar Cane Mills etc., etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LTD. (Store Depot) 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Use "The Amulet" Glare Protector. (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.) For Cool Clear Vision.
With neutral tinted Lenses.
Price

FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW
Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side Pieces Rs. 15
" Rayophyll " " " Rs. 15

Saves a host of trouble!

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES!
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.
Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras, Rangoon.
Head Offices:—
12, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
Can also obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA
to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody!!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?
Do you value control over others?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.
Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI, M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

"LEGALISED SLAVERY.

LIFE OF MADRAS COOLIES.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, late of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, puts forth in "New India" a powerful plea for the abolition of the last remnants of the indenture system, "which still linger in this country and degrade India in the rank of nations." The present year, says Mr. Andrews, has seen two most notable advances. The Assam Indenture system was practically brought to an end in July; while in June the South African Government abolished the £3 tax in Natal, and by so doing dealt a death-blow at the indenture of Indians in that country.

Mr. Andrews gives from his own experience some facts which show that the system itself is but slavery in a modified form. One of the most single-hearted men I met in South Africa was the Rev. Dr. Booth of S. Barnabas, Capetown, who was medical officer on the sugar plantations in Natal, before he became a clergyman. He has had more than twenty years' experience of the indenture system, and he told me that, whatever regulations might be made, the bad planter could always evade them, and the system then became legalised slavery: "Nothing more nor less," I quote his own words, "than slavery in disguise." He gave me one particularly flagrant case of a man named X, on whose estate Dr. Booth was morally certain that coolies had been actually flogged to death. "And yet," he said to me, "we could never get a conviction. And the consequence was that for eighteen years, *Government had to go on supplying him with coolies.* . . . Then at last," he added, "we caught the villain out, and we stopped his supplies. But it took us eighteen years to do it!"

HELL ON EARTH.

When I was in Pretoria, continues Mr. Andrews, I saw a paragraph in the "Rand Daily Mail." The heading was—A Panic-Stricken Indian. I read the paragraph, and found it was the case of a Tamil coolie, who had been fourteen times convicted and imprisoned for running away from the estate. He was looking, so the newspaper reporter said, "panic-stricken," and implored the Magistrate not to send him back. Sooner than go back, he declared, he would commit suicide outside the Court. I showed the paragraph to Mr. Gandhi, and he told me that such suicides had not unfrequently occurred. Now to a Hindu, as everyone knows, suicide is a crime of the most terrible kind; it means the destruction of life, the breaking of *ahimsa*; but this Hindu would sooner commit a crime against his own religion, and risk a future hell, than go back into a living hell on earth, such as the plantation had proved to him.

I have in my mind the statistics of suicides among the indentured coolies for either the year 1907 or 1908, I forget which. In India the rate was as low as in any country in the world—41 per million; in Natal, among indentured coolies, it was the highest in the world, viz., 685 per million. I am writing from a sick bed in the hospital, and cannot verify my figures, but they are near enough to be roughly accurate. I have, if anything, understated the vast disproportion.

I could go on giving other facts which came under my own notice, but these will be sufficient. What I ask for is your aid and advocacy toward the abolition of the whole system as far as India is concerned. Even apart from the essential viciousness of the system, the indignity of it to the country which allows it should make us all attempt to get rid of it. No one could for a moment think of the British Government indenturing so many Englishmen as coolies to a foreign country by regulation and legislation, or the French Government indenturing so many Frenchmen. We must not bear, in India, any longer this degradation, the disgrace of being one of the last countries in the world that still allows its citizens to be exploited, and legalises that exploitation.

OUR DUTY TO MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi was on the point of coming back to India, where his heart had been turning with unutterable longing year after year. He used to speak to me of his return with a look of passionate devotion for India in his face, that I could never forget. It haunts me still. Yet he has freely sacrificed this one great longing of his heart on the altar of duty. He has written to me that he felt bound to offer his services as an ambulance worker in the War. I know no sacrifice that has been made at this time that is more generous than that. I alone in India can know fully what it cost him, after all these years of waiting. I hope I shall not be counted extreme, if I compare it with the self-imposed and voluntary exile, at the call of duty, of Rama Himself in the Ramayana story. If this is so, and if we wish to honour Mr. Gandhi, both for his noble struggle in S. Africa and for this last crowning act of self-denial, then I know no way in which we can honour him worthily than by helping to take away from India, his own loved Motherland, the degradation of the indentured labour system. Let us rid our country of that which Mr. Gandhi has, times without number, called in my own hearing "virtual slavery." No one has had a more intimate experience of it than he. No one has condemned it more whole-heartedly. And I know for certain that there is nothing which would rejoice his heart more than its complete abolition.

The total plague mortality during the week ending November 7, stood at 1,589 against 2,260 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 407 deaths, Madras 161, Bihar and Orissa 529, the United Provinces 156, the Punjab 342, Burma 23, the Central Provinces 32, Mysore State 160, Hyderabad 69, Central India 178, and Kashmir 3.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

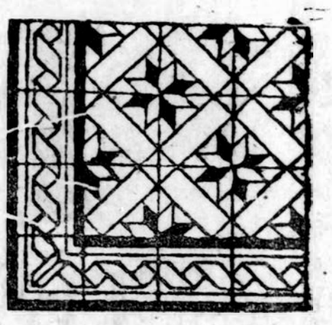
MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above case oil prices
Cooria, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
THE MANAGER.

GARLICK & Co.

Iron Founders & Tile Manufacturers.
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.



LARGE STOCK IN HAND
PLEASE ASK FOR ILLUSTRATED TILE CATALOGUE.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited. (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES
supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES
supplied for Saving Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Post and Telegraphs in July 1912.

400 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES
recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE,
MANUFACTURING Co.,
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—289, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SIDDELEY-DEASY

Motor Carriages of Perfect Comfort

INTRINSIC VALUE

The Man who owns a Siddeley-Deasy Motor carriage knows that although he has paid a high price for it he possesses a Car which by reason of its many refinements and perfect luxury affords him the best possible return for the money he has expended.

Whether you want a Limousine, or a Landaulet, or a Cabriolet, or a Torpedo and if you want the Very Best obtainable remember that it is

THE SIDDELEY-DEASY.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

(LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA)

York Buildings, Hornby Road,

Fort, BOMBAY.

Local Branch: New Queen's Road.

Mofussil Branches: Poona, Secunderabad & Lahore.

Printed and published by A. P. Baswin, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.